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William Oliver
November 23 1861

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 7.—Vol. I.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

ONE PENNY.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FINANCIERS and politicians have been somewhat startled with the news from Paris. We gave the substance of the Emperor's manifesto, addressed to the world, through his new Finance Minister, M. Fould, in a portion of last week's impression, since which it has appeared in *extenso*, and been the universal topic of newspaper discussion. As the subject is dealt with in a separate article we need only allude to it here as the leading continental event of the week. Later intelligence would seem to show that the Emperor is in earnest, as from what subsequently appears in the *Moniteur*, a reduction of the army is about to take place. We are also led to believe in other important changes as imminent, with the view of harmonizing the expenditure with the income. A deficit of forty millions is something appalling, and even should this be added to the permanent debt, great changes must be made to produce a solvent balance-sheet. Whether the Emperor can grapple the difficulty with a sufficiently firm hand, or allow his Legislature to do the work for him, remains to be seen. The reduction in the army and navy is the ticklish point, for without that be done freely the address to the new French Chancellor of the Exchequer is but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes an imperial decree convoking the Senate for the 2nd of November. The object of this early meeting is to allow of the passing of a *Senatus Consultum* for preparing to arrange the new financial system.

The death of the King of Portugal at the early age of twenty-five has occasioned considerable regret among the people of that realm. His brother succeeds to the throne, and has assumed the reins of office.

The insurrection in Montenegro is reported as spreading, and the Turks are said to have met with reverses in their contest with the hardy mountaineers. The proclamation of martial law in Hungary, and the suspension of the Croatian Diet, are events which have a sinister import, and will tend to assimilate feeling with the tribes in revolt against the Porte, so that when the uprising against Austria takes place it may embrace a wide range, and be directed against the Moslem power as well as that of the Kaiser. Perhaps even Russia may be implicated, arising from recent events in Poland; for there is a freemasonry among the oppressed peoples in the East of Europe which, when

the time comes for Italy and Hungary to strike, will, in all probability, embrace Poland and the affiliated provinces on the Danube and the Adriatic, and bring Austria and Russia forward again hand in hand as they were in 1849. Then, however, they had only the Magyars to crush; now they will at least have a dozen other nationalities to fight.

We have had two American arrivals since our last, but they bring nothing decisive. The latest news of the great Expedition to the South represents the fleet as off the coast of South Carolina, and it was believed that a descent would be made at Port Royal, near to Charleston. The only thing to throw doubt on this move is that it would be too far south to be of use in distracting or breaking up the Confederates on the Potomac, and not sufficiently south to open up the cotton dis-

tricts, or strike a blow at the more vulnerable points of the enemy. The next mail will settle the matter, and enable us better to judge what is likely to come out of it. The regular mail brings us news of the suspension of General Fremont in Missouri, and of great excitement in consequence. General Hunter is reported as his successor, but the change has called forth much insubordination among the troops, and may be fraught with serious consequences, as some of Fremont's partisans talked of raising an independent flag for the North Western territories. General Scott has resigned his office as Commander of the American army, and General McClellan has been elevated to the high office. The latter has made a speech, in which he assures the North of certain victory if they will only be patient and wait a little. We shall see.

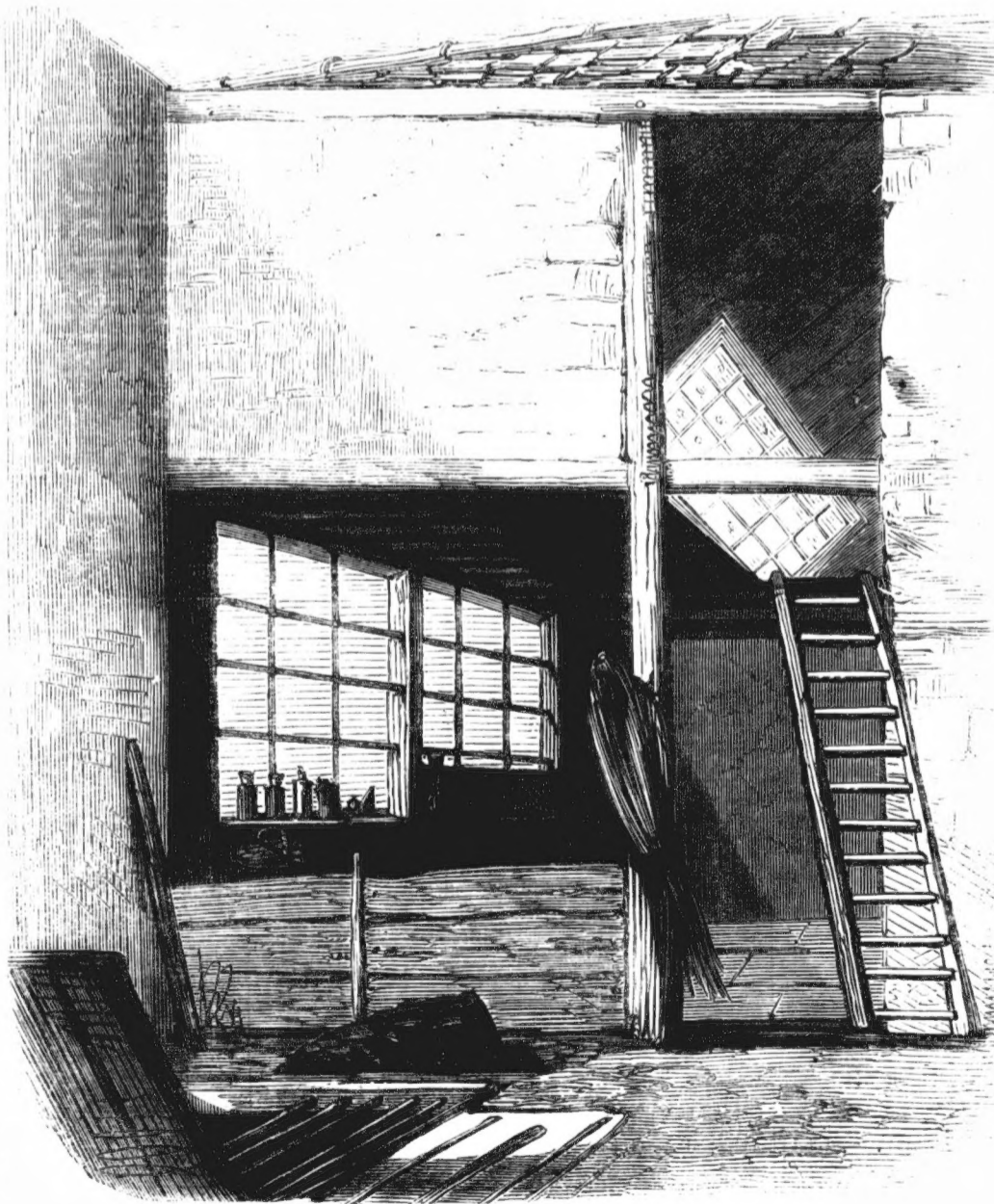
The chief matter of interest in the mails from India and the East is the intelligence from the New Zealand diggings, just discovered, to which we learn there is a perfect rush from Victoria. Considerable amounts of gold are reported, and it would seem from several trustworthy accounts that New Zealand is likely to prove rich in auriferous deposits.

The Italian news is meagre. An increase of brigandage is reported from the south. An uneasy feeling prevails at Turin, and rumours are afloat that intrigues are on foot to get rid of Ricasoli. The Pope, we are told, is to be an exhibitor at the Great London Exhibition of 1862, the Papal Government having applied for and obtained space in the building. A commissioner to accompany the goods is also appointed.

The home news offers little for comment. A Conference of Reformers has been sitting at Leeds, attended by some two hundred delegates, to arrange a plan of action for operating on Parliament during the ensuing session. Mr. George Wilson, of Anti-Corn Law celebrity, presided; and favourable letters were received from a large number of influential parties. Another Conference about the opening of the session is mentioned.

On the subject of Reform, Mr. Bright has written a characteristic letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Glasgow Trades' Council, in which he calls upon the various Trades' Unions throughout the country to employ their organisations for the next year to work out the political enfranchisement of the working classes.

The metropolis has been shocked by the commission of a brutal murder in a humble walk of life. A youth of seventeen, in a fit of passion or revenge,



THE DRURY COURT MURDER—INTERIOR OF THE ROOM,
(SHOWING THE ENTRANCE TO THE CELLAR).

strangled his little sister, and stands committed for the crime. The particulars at length will be found in our columns. There is neither mystery nor romance about the affair. There is no doubt as to whose hand did the deed, though there is certainly an apparent want of strong motive for the act. The only reason assigned, as far as the investigation goes, is that the girl (a half sister) was in the habit of creating mischief with the parents by acting the part of a tell-tale and mischief-maker, but that, in an ordinary constituted mind, though it might create irritation, would not lead to murder. There must be some abnormal state of the mental and moral faculties that could lead to such an atrocious act, but whether that will support the plea of insanity, which we understand is to be set up, is doubtful. The murderer has been fully committed on both magistrate's and coroner's warrants.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Temps*, consequent upon the new financial programme published elsewhere in this paper, says that important changes will shortly be made among the functionaries of the high administration, that the powers of several ministries will be modified, and that a re-organisation of the ministry of state may be expected.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree promulgating the Additional Postal Convention concluded on the 2nd July last between France and England, for facilitating the conveyance by post of printed papers, manuscripts, &c., between those countries, and fixing the 1st January next for the convention to take effect. Art. 1 of this convention provides that "patents of goods, photographs, commercial and business papers, works printed, engraved, lithographed, autographed, with manuscript corrections or notes, and all other manuscript papers sent from France or Algeria to any part of the United Kingdom or to Malta, shall be charged at the rate of 30c. for each packet of 120 grammes (about four ounces) or under. Above that weight the charge shall be increased 30c. for each 120 grammes or fraction thereof." Art. 2 provides that all articles so forwarded shall be placed under bands so as to admit of easy examination at the post-offices, and shall contain no writing that can answer the purpose of a correspondence. All parcels not in accordance with these regulations or not prepaid, will be regarded as letters, and charged accordingly. Art. 3 provides that all similar articles posted in Great Britain for France, and stamped with the letters P.D., will be delivered as addressed without charge.

The "Moniteur" of Monday publishes an Imperial decree convening the Senate for Monday, the 2nd of December. This early convocation has for its object the passing of the *Senatus-Consultum* to prepare for the new arrangement of the financial system.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—The "Patrie" of Monday evening says:—"The Government is now preparing a reduction of the army, but this will not cause any change in the system now in force, as all the existing regimental lists are to be maintained. It is the intention of M. Fould not to propose any increase of taxes which might fetter agriculture, industry, and commerce. An increase in the price of stamped paper is also spoken of."

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Judgment has been given in the case of M. Mires and Count Pontalba by the Tribunal of Commerce. Count Pontalba was ordered to repay to the shareholders the sum of 1,700,000fr. which he had received from M. Mires. He was also condemned in the costs.

ITALY.

Rather unpleasant news arrives from Naples—news which intimates the revival of the brigand movement in a very exasperating if not dangerous form. Both Chiavone and Borges have re-appeared on the stage. Chiavone is announced to have received a defeat, and to be at present endeavouring to regain the Papal territory, hotly pursued by the Italian troops. Borges has appeared in the Basilicata province, and has sacked some small towns. The number of his band, if we are to take the numbers announced in the telegram as correct, is only 200; but 200 brigands in a country so peculiarly favourable to their efforts, and with an ultimate place of refuge attainable, may, of course, inflict immense annoyance upon a peasant population, and keep considerable bodies of troops or national guards perpetually in occupation. A deputation from Basilicata is represented as having waited upon General Della Marmora to demand the adoption of energetic measures to repress the nuisance. But the obvious truth is, that while brigands can be dispatched across the Roman frontier, and can find safety the moment they recross it, there is little chance of any complete suppression of the outrages which now keep some of the Neapolitan provinces in disorder.

The Government has granted the concession for the construction of a railway from Turin to Savona to an English company represented by Messrs. Patten, Cargill, Greenfield, Gombert, and others.

It is believed that the resignation of the command of the 4th Corps d'Armee by General Cialdini will not be accepted by the King.

The Ministry will shortly be completed by the nomination of the Minister of the Interior. Different rumours are current as to who will be called upon to occupy this post.

TURIN, Nov. 18.—The "Opinione" and the "Gazzetta del Popolo" of to-day publish articles advising Baron Ricasoli to retain the portfolio of the Interior, and await the assembling of the Italian Parliament.

General Cialdini has postponed his intended journey to Paris.

Bixio fought a duel yesterday, in which it is said he was wounded in the hand by a pistol shot.

MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

The text of the convention which has been entered into between England, France, and Spain, for the settlement of their difficulties with Mexico is published. The various articles declare that an allied expedition will be dispatched, of sufficient magnitude "to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast," and that the several parties in the convention will abstain from territorial acquisition or interference with the internal government

of the country: that a commission of three persons shall be appointed to determine all questions arising from the distribution of the money which may be obtained from Mexico; and that the co-operation of the United States' Government in the joint enterprise shall be invited.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has made another speech, designed to efface the impression caused by his unlucky Königsberg declarations. This recent address was delivered at Breslau, on the occasion of his visit there to assist in the inauguration of a monument to his father, Frederick William III. The King renews his assurances of determination to uphold the constitution of his kingdom, and to sustain the full rights of the people as well as of the Crown.

POLAND.

The *Preussische Zeitung* publishes news from Warsaw to the 14th inst., announcing that on account of the military being continually insulted and the regulations of martial law being set at defiance by the people, it was expected that the government would shortly proclaim a special and formal state of siege in the city of Warsaw.

M. Biatobrzski, administrator of the Archbishopric of Warsaw, was arrested on the 13th inst., on account of the churches being continually closed, and because he had written a letter, worded in disrespectful terms, to General Luders.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Nov. 16.—The Federal Commissioners have returned to the Valley of Dappes, in order to complete their protocol on the recent violation of Swiss territory from the verbal depositions of witnesses.

A fresh violation of Swiss territory has taken place near Geneva.

THE INSURRECTION AGAINST TURKEY.

The *Ost und West* of Vienna gives new details of the battle of Piva on the 24th Oct., and on the complete rout of the Ottoman army. Notwithstanding the doubts which some of the Vienna journals continue to express on the success of the insurrection, it is not the less true, as the Turks themselves confess, that the Turkish army has been decimated and demoralised, and that it has fallen back to Mostar, where, it is said, Omar Pasha will establish his winter quarters, and reorganise his forces, which have ceased to act on the offensive. The winter will, however, not be lost for the insurgents, as events cannot fail to occur which will be favourable to them, as their victories have excited enthusiasm among the Servians on both sides of the Danube, and as even the open resistance of the Musselman Bosniaks to their Government is advantageous to them.

AMERICA.

We have further dispatches per City of Baltimore, (via Queenstown).

There is no war news of special importance. It is stated from St. Louis that Generals Price and Ben McCulloch had united their forces, numbering together 30,000 strong, at Neostro, and that General Price intended giving battle there to General Fremont, and would, if he defeated him, march on St. Louis.

Great numbers of Kentuckians who had joined the Confederates are reported to be returning home ill clad and half starved.

Two hundred and thirty-eight dead bodies of Confederates were buried by the Federals after the battle at Fredericktown.

Some fears are entertained that the gales may have interrupted the progress of the naval expedition, which, on the evening of the 30th ult., was off Cape Hatteras.

The Powhatan arrived at Washington yesterday from Annapolis. She passed the Confederate batteries without being fired on.

Secretaries Cameron and Chase arrived yesterday at New York from Washington.

The *New York Herald* publishes a leader on the allied intervention in Mexico, extremely hostile to England.

The Monticello has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and reports passing the naval expedition on the 2nd inst., thirty miles from Bull's Bay.

It is rumoured that the expedition reached Bull's Bay thirty-five miles from Charleston, on the 3rd inst.

General Floyd has engaged General Rosencranz in Western Virginia. The Royal Mail steamship *Africa* arrived at Queenstown on Monday, and brings news from New York to the 5th November.

General McClellan has made a speech at Washington, in which he said that the war cannot be long, although it may be desperate.

Secretary Cameron, in a speech which he delivered at Astor House, said that the day of reverses for the Federal army had passed. He urged the people to wait patiently till General McClellan's preparations were completed, and said that the general would plough his life on victory.

The *St. Louis Republican* states that great excitement prevailed in the camp at Springfield, on account of the report of General Fremont's removal. Many of his officers declared that if General Fremont were removed they would either resign or make him Dictator of the South West, independent of the Federal administration.

The Secretary of War has inspected the fortification of New York harbour.

Mr. Edwin James has declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and has made an application to the Supreme Court to be admitted to the New York bar.

The British steamer *Racer* sailed hence on the 4th inst. The British frigate *Immortalite* arrived on the 5th inst.

The *Persia*, *Borussia*, and *Jama* have arrived out.

The ship *Maritima*, for Liverpool, has been wrecked near Boston light. Twenty-seven persons were drowned.

BY TELEGRAPH TO CAPT. RACE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, MORNING.—The general impression is that the naval expedition will certainly be landed at Bull's Bay or Port Royal.

General Fremont has received an unconditional order at Springfield relieving him from the command.

Several companies laid down their arms and declared that they would only fight under Fremont. The general expostulated with his troops, and urged them not to abandon their posts. He then issued a farewell address to the army, and prepared to set out for St. Louis. General Hanks replaces him.

It is reported that the Confederates were repulsed.

The detailed news by the same mail, via Liverpool, contains some facts of interest. General Scott had retired from his position as Commander-in-Chief, an office which he had held for a long series of years. The President himself waited upon General Scott for the purpose of accepting his resignation; and the interview is said to have been a very affecting one. General McClellan, as a matter of course, has been appointed to the vacant post, and his elevation was celebrated with great public rejoicings. It has been said, we know not with what truth, that the Federal interests have suffered from the existence of a divided command; at all events it was not always possible to determine where the responsibility lay. Owing to a severe gale which had swept along the Atlantic coast, some fears had been entertained as to the safety of the great naval expedition, but these had been allayed by subsequent tidings of the fleet.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Indian mail of last week brought intelligence from Australia and New Zealand. The news from Victoria is of a kind with which we have been long made familiar. A fierce controversy was raging in the local Parliament, as well as among the colonists, with reference to the occupation licenses which had been granted to the squatters in the gold fields. The Ministry had achieved great popularity by issuing these licenses, by virtue of which miners and others held allotments of land on very easy terms. The legality of the grants thus made was disputed by the Opposition, and in the Legislative Council an address to the Governor, praying that he would suspend the licenses until the question of their legality had been determined by the Supreme Court, was carried by a large majority. There has been quite an exodus of the mining population to the newly-discovered gold fields of New Zealand. It is an idiosyncrasy of these singular beings that, upon hearing of the discovery of the precious metal in some other part of the continent, they will abandon even profitable workings and rush off in shoals to seek their fortune in the new and untried field of adventure—in many cases to realise only failure and disappointment. From 6,000 to 7,000 persons had already left the shores of Australia for Otago.

Mr. Stuart, the well-known explorer, had returned to South Australia, having almost succeeded in crossing the continent. Want of provisions, it is said, compelled him to return when he had reached a point within ninety miles of the Gulf of Carpentaria. He describes the country as rich and fertile. Another expedition, to be placed under his command, will be immediately fitted out. We may add that there was an Exhibition in Victoria, and that the goods therein displayed will adorn the International Exhibition of 1862.

There is, we are glad to say, no war intelligence to report from New Zealand. There is no doubt that gold exists in large quantities in Otago and other parts of the colony—in the north island, too, as well as the south; but there was a good deal of distress owing to the enormous influx of strangers, for whom adequate provision could not be made, and who could not all hope to be successful. Respecting the new gold discovery at Otago the *Melbourne Argus* furnishes the latest particulars. Its latest correspondence, from Dunedin the capital of Otago, says:—"The escort arrived in Dunedin this day, at five o'clock, bringing 11,281 ounces, having left the Tuapeka diggings at one o'clock on Tuesday. The quantity brought in by the last escort was 7,759 ounces. The escort was delayed one day in expectation of bringing in all the gold offered, but more was coming in as the escort left. Considerable quantities of gold have also been brought in by private hands; one party of four men brought to town on Tuesday 1,000 ounces. A gully one mile to the left of Round Hill was being worked, and parties making an ounce per diem. The weather was fine, and the roads had improved, and the bridges over two creeks were completed, and had the effect of immediately reducing the price of flour to £8 per 200lb. bag. 2,500 miners' rights and 50 business licences had been issued. All was quiet at the diggings. Upwards of 6,000 people were estimated to be at work still, chiefly in Gabriel's Gully and the immediate neighbourhood. Numerous persons were prospecting in various directions, with various success. Gold was said to be discovered almost everywhere that holes were sunk, but whether in paying quantities is not fully ascertained. A new field is said to have been discovered, sixteen miles nearer Dunedin, in which one party were making an ounce a day. The wildness of a digging population and the excitement in the province are such, that the diggers rush from one spot to another without the least tangible ground for so doing."

Home News.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Sunday sermons were preached in many of the metropolitan churches and chapels on behalf of this valuable Society, and on the duty of kindness to animals.

Mr. J. Wynne (of the Census office) has been appointed secretary to the New Board for the regulation of the Salmon Fisheries in England.

The Worshipful Company of Mercers have voted a liberal donation of fifty guineas to the National Life-boat Institution.

Mr. C. W. Clement, one of the proprietors of the *Observer* and of *Bell's Life in London*, expired on Saturday last at Meaburn Lodge, Clapham Park.

The late heavy rains have caused the rivers Rye and Dever to rise rapidly; and on Friday morning it was found they had overflowed, and laid all the adjoining land under water. From Helmsley, on the one side, to Ayton on the other, the course of the streams is one vast lake.

We believe that on the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse, an English gentleman will be attached to the household of the Princess, and will attend her Royal Highness to the Continent.—*Cont. Journal.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has intimated his intention of presiding at a public meeting, to be held at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at one o'clock, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary for fitting memorial of the late lamented Lord Herbert.

Mr. Baxter has addressed his constituents in a very able speech, an abstract of which we publish this morning. He spoke strongly against the French invasion panic and the extravagance of our warlike expenditure.

We (*Caledonian Mercury*) understand that both Major and Mrs. Yelverton will be examined before Lord Ardmillan on the 14th of December.

The Duke of Sutherland's estates, in the county of the same name, embrace an area of about 1,500 square miles, with a population of more than 20,000.

We have to record the death of Sir John Forbes, M.D., physician to her Majesty's household, who expired on Wednesday in his 74th year. The deceased was the fourth son of the late Mr. Alexander Forbes, and was born at Cullinbrass in 1787.

It is stated that Messrs. Kelly and Co., the extensive printers of Old Bowswell-court, Lincoln's-inn, have stopped payment. Messrs. Kelly and Co. are well known as the publishers of the *Post Office London Directory*; they are also, we believe, proprietors and publishers of *The Penny Newsman*. The amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

The Cotton Supply Association of Manchester have forwarded to Liverpool, from Hong Foo, on the Yang-tse-Kiang River, a large sample of cotton for valuation. Having been submitted to a well-known cotton broker's firm, its price was fixed at 1s. 1½ per lb., the quotation for America, good fair Orleans, being about 1s. 0½d. The sample was of a long staple, and was much finer than the cotton in general use among the Chinese, which is principally Surat.

Mr. Leatham, M.P., has delivered an excellent speech at the annual meeting of the Barnsley Mechanics' Institution. He dwelt very forcibly upon the mischievous influence which excessive taxation and an extravagant expenditure could not fail to exert upon the condition of the working classes. He also spoke at some length upon the dangers of an intermeddling foreign policy, and of the fatal consequences to the progress of England which would result from her embarking in any European War.

Mr. Disraeli made his first public appearance last week since the prorogation of Parliament. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Oxford Diocesan Church Building Society, at Alesbury. The right hon. gentleman's speech was, of course, confined to ecclesiastical topics. Upon the church-rate question he advised emphatically a policy of "no compromise." The clergy, he argued, ought to uphold the rate in its integrity. The anti-church-rate party will no doubt be very happy to fight the battle upon this ground. Mr. Disraeli approves of the course which Convocation had agreed to pursue in the matter of the "Essays and Reviews."

The Duchess of Sutherland has had to pay dearly for her newly-conferred honours, as the following list of expenses attending the elevation to the dignities show:—As fees—Countess Cromartie, £2,387 11s. 8d.; Viscountess Tarbet, £16 5s.; Baroness Castleham, £318 8s. 8d.; Baroness Macleod, £101 8s. 2d.; Stamps, £1,870. Total, £5,162 16s.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was presented with an address and the freedom of the city of Londonderry, by the corporation, in the Town-hall, last week. The hon. gentleman made a lengthened speech, expressing his sense of the honour conferred on him, and also referred in strong terms to the letter of Archbishop Cullen, which, he said, had been placarded at Sligo, denouncing him to the people of Ireland.

The new bronze coin is supplied at the Mint to any amount from £5 and upwards for its value in gold, notes, or old copper coin, free of charge. In the case of the exchange of old coin for new a premium of 2 per cent. is also allowed to the public upon the nominal value of the old coin brought in. Already £230,000 of the new coin has been issued, of which about £50,000 only was exchanged for old copper coin withdrawn.

The thirteenth Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Exhibition is likely to be fully equal in all respects to its predecessors. The entries are now closed, and are as follows, viz.:—Cattle, 104; sheep, 66; pigs, 72; roots, 196; poultry, 1,396; pigeons, 221; total, 2,055. The exhibition of roots will be by far the largest which has ever been held, and some extraordinary specimens are expected. We are enabled to make an equally satisfactory report as to the prospects of the second national exhibition of sporting and other dogs. The entries of dogs last year, in the two divisions, numbered 267; this year they exceed 500.

A large and influential metropolitan committee has been formed for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the sufferings of the persecuted people of Poland, and protesting against the inhuman cruelties and lawless excesses of the Russians at Warsaw, as being alike dangerous to the peace of Europe and a violation of rights sanctioned by the law of nations and recognized by treaty. The committee intend holding a public meeting on the subject on the 29th of November, being the anniversary of the Polish struggle of 1840.

General De Lacy Evans, in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages has addressed the constituency of the city of Westminster on the "public questions" of the day. The reason of this departure from the usual plan of rendering an account of his parliamentary stewardship, the general says, is "that in Westminster there are none of those commercial corporations or agricultural meetings whereat so very many members of the Legislature are wont to address their constituents." Our foreign and colonial policy, the sale of army commissions, favouritism at the Horse Guards, volunteering, the probabilities of a war with France, naval resources, and various other topics are touched upon in the address, which appears to have been drawn up with great care.

Two Cabinet Councils were held last week, at which were present all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Cardwell, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, through indisposition. The right hon. gentleman is, however, considerably better. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, and Earl Russell have left town for Chatsworth, for Frognall, and for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. Summonses were issued yesterday from the Foreign Office to Ministers to attend a Cabinet Council appointed for Tuesday next, the 19th inst. Lord Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Charles Wood, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Mr. Milner Gibson, and other Ministers remain in London.—*Observer*.

At the dinner of the "Anchor Society," in connection with the annual Colston festival at Bristol last week, the members for the city, Mr. H. Berkeley and Mr. W. H. G. Langton, were present and spoke at considerable length. Mr. Berkeley, after reviewing the acts and omissions of the past session, expressed his hope that the reform question would yet be seriously dealt with, if the people only expressed their determination upon the

subject. He then touched on the American question, with regard to which, although the task was a difficult one under the circumstances, he was in favour of a course of non-intervention on the part of our Government. Having adverted in congratulatory terms to the progress of the cause of freedom in Italy, the hon. member expressed his fervent hope that the Roman question would be speedily settled, and that at their next anniversary the flag of Italian unity would float on the summit of the capital of the Caesars.

On Friday Sir Edward Colebrooke addressed a meeting of his constituents at Lanark. The hon. baronet, in the outset of his remarks, adverted to the question of reform, the position of which he attributes in part to public apathy, and in part to the practical difficulties that attach to every proposal for extending the suffrage. He strongly deprecated any intervention as regards the affairs of America, unless it might be the non-recognition of a merely partial blockade. He concurred with those who, in respect of the cotton trade, think that America's difficulty will be India's opportunity. He condemned a lavish expenditure on fortifications and military objects, holding that a watchful vigilance is sufficient for our protection without vastly increased armaments, and (without any disparagement of the volunteer movement) that our navy is the best defence.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE BANK OF DEPOSIT WINDING UP ORDER.—In the Rolls' Court on Saturday, before the Master of the Rolls, two petitions were presented for winding up the affairs of the National Assurance and Investment Association, alias the Bank of Deposit, which after a career of fifteen years, has become hopelessly insolvent. The company is generally known as the Bank of Deposit; it so advertised itself when it wished to get deposits from the public (for which it offered to pay 5 per cent. interest); but in the notices which it inserted of its intention to ask to be wound up in Chancery, it described itself by its legal title of the National Assurance and Investment Association. The depositing public, it seems, credited the company to the amount of £370,000. The court was crowded during the hearing of the case. The following learned gentlemen appeared as counsel for the different parties: Mr. Follett, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Baggallay, Mr. C. T. Simpson, Mr. Roxburgh, Mr. Graham Hastings, Mr. Eddes, Mr. Cracknell, Mr. Clement Swanson, and Mr. Roberts. After a considerable discussion by the legal gentlemen present, His Honour said: "Nothing that I have heard has in the slightest degree dispelled the impression which I had at the opening, that the very best thing I can do for all persons who have any interest whatever in this company is to make a winding-up order at the very earliest moment. My experience of these cases is that any delay in that respect gives rise to an enormous amount of litigation and to a very great amount of expense, the whole of which is paid out of the pockets of the persons who are ultimately found to be contributories in the company. When the winding-up order is made they are exactly in the same situation as they would have been if the winding-up order had been made from the first moment that it possibly could have been made. The only difference is that one class of solicitors have the carriage of the order instead of another class of solicitors. But with respect to the contributories of all classes, with respect to the creditors, their interests are exactly the same whether it is conducted by one set or conducted by another. The carriage of the order can be conducted as well, as honestly, and as honourably by one set of solicitors as by another; and so, in general, with regard to official managers, one person is as able as another to fill that office. But, unfortunately, in cases of this nature, and particularly where the dealings are so vast, it becomes a matter of difficulty to select a person whose experience is sufficiently great to qualify him to act as official manager. I, having nothing to regard in this case but the interests of the persons who are interested in the company, and having a lively sense of their interest, make the order now at the very earliest moment I can. His Honour added that the directors acted rightly in describing the company in their notice of petition as the National Assurance and Investment Association, in conformity with their Act of Parliament. The order was then made.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—An extraordinary charge of bigamy, in which Mrs. Barbara Catherine Wilson appears as defendant, has been for some time before the public. On Saturday the lady underwent another examination at Bow-street, and the case assumed a singular character. The acolyte at a chapel at Brompton gave evidence that he was present on the occasion of Mrs. Wilson's marriage with Jonathan Gotobed, and he recognised the parties in court. Mr. Giffard, however, admitted the fact of the first marriage, but asserted that it was rendered invalid by a previous marriage on the part of the husband, and read a letter from Captain Wilson, who was alleged to be the prosecutor, to the effect that he was acquainted with the circumstance of his wife's former marriage. The solicitor for the prosecution stated that he had received his instructions from Captain Wilson, who was detained in prison at Paris. Ultimately, Mr. Corrie said that the real object of these proceedings was to prevent a certain child inheriting an estate—an object which, he intimated, should be attained in a different way. He commented upon Captain Wilson's letter, in which he expressed his belief in his wife's innocence, and said that while his own feeling was in favour of dismissing the charge, he would adjourn the proceedings for a month, in order to give Captain Wilson himself an opportunity of attending.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—At Guildhall on Friday, William Morrier, a clerk and traveller in the employ of Mr. G. Penson, a provision merchant, of Seacole-lane, Farringdon-street, was charged before Alderman Hale with embezzling £25 on the 16th of September last, £35 on the 7th of October last, and other sums at different times, amounting in the aggregate to nearly £300, the moneys of his master. Several charges were gone into, and the prisoner, who made no defence, was committed for trial.

DETENTION OF A PIANO.—Adolphe Kanter, a German, occupying a house at 28, Cumberland-street, Piccadilly, was summoned for unlawfully detaining a pianoforte. Mr. Holderness, of the firm of Holderness and Co., pianoforte makers, stated that in August last, upon the application of Mrs. Lewis, a teacher of music, he sent a pianoforte on hire to a Mrs. Bedford, who was stated by Mrs. Lewis to be a respectable woman, living in Cumberland-street. In consequence of a letter he subsequently received, he sent for the piano in October, when

defendant refused to give it up unless he paid £13 2s. 2d., which Mrs. Bedford was indebted to him for board and lodging. Defendant said that he knew nothing about the piano being hired, and after Mrs. Bedford left his house on the 9th of October, she made an agreement to pay him £1 per week, with an understanding that he was not to give her up the piano until her account was paid. She had removed all her wearing apparel and other portable effects stealthily. Complainant urged that there could be no legal claim upon the piano, as the apartments occupied by Mrs. Bedford had been let for immoral purposes. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses, Mr. Arnold said that a landlord had a right to distrain any property found upon his premises for rent, unless it accrued from immorality. He was not satisfied upon the evidence that defendant let Mrs. Bedford the apartments for prostitution, or he would forfeit all claim to rent, and it seemed that when her character was discovered he did not keep her much longer than he could help. At the same time, defendant did not keep the piano as a distress, and it had been proved that defendant had said that when the owner came for it he might have it. Defendant had no legal right to detain the piano from its owner, and the order must, therefore, be that he restore it, pay fourteen guineas, its value, or be committed for two months.

Defendant gave notice of appeal against the decision.

EXTRAORDINARY ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE—THE DASHING SERVANT GIRL AND HER VAGABOND.

At the Westminster Police-court, a week ago, an apparently smart-looking and dashing youth, wearing a large woollen plaid wrapper, who turned out to be a young female masquerading in man's clothes, was charged with being concerned in a very extensive robbery, committed under the most peculiar and romantic circumstances. Inspector Humphreys, of the B division, said that on Thursday night last, from information he received, he went to 29, Bessborough-gardens, where he found a poker broken in the hall, with human hair and blood sticking to it. There was more human hair about the passage, and a pail, apparently containing blood. A window, leading to the rear of the premises, was open, and a pane of glass had been cut out; a panel had been cut out of a room door, and there were marks of a person having passed through it. Cloaks, plate, and other valuables were wrapped up in bundles, the whole house had been ransacked, and a vast quantity of property carried off. There was nothing to explain these singular circumstances and appearances, and the result of inquiries only put witness in possession of the fact that a young man had left the house that evening with some boxes and a portmanteau in a cab, and was driven to the Eastern Counties Railway. It was there ascertained that a similar young man went that night by the last train to Brentwood. Witness went there and ascertained that the party described as the young man, but whom he suspected to be the female servant disguised, had slept there for the night. It was next found that the supposed young man had gone to Yarmouth, and witness returning to town dispatched Police-constable Sheen, of the B division, to Yarmouth. Michael John Sheen, police-constable B 272, said that he went to Yarmouth, and apprehended a young woman in the disguise of a man. Witness told her that he knew her to be Mary Newell, and that she was his prisoner for robbing the house of her master, Mr. Barker, 52, Bessborough-gardens. He then brought her to London, with all the property she had stolen. Mr. Barker proved that the property produced in a large box was his, and had been carried off last Thursday night. The prisoner was his servant. The property consisted of wearing apparel, linen, jewellery, and miscellaneous articles. Mr. Painter remanded the prisoner for a week. Last Tuesday the prisoner was brought up again for examination. Owing to the curious features of the case, the approaches to the court were besieged at an early hour of the morning by persons anxious to hear the proceedings or even to obtain a glance of her. She was brought from the House of Detention in the prison van at half-past ten, not in the Cambridge-cut coat, Scotch plaid trousers, and wellington boots which she had previously worn, but in petticoats and large crinoline, her outer garments being a light woollen dress, a gray shawl, and chip bonnet, and it was said without scruple that she was not improved by the change which had taken place since the last examination, and which restored her to her general costume. She tripped lightly out of the van, and was in the dock when the case was called on, ere the crowd assembled had scarcely noticed her, and from the position of the dock but few of those present saw her face.

The proceedings commenced with Mr. Bury Hutchinson, for the defence, cross-examining Inspector Humphreys:—All the property taken was found; in fact, even more than was missed, except the money. It was all found in the boxes. Have ascertained various things against her character. I have two other cases against her. (Sensation.) Did not go to Yarmouth. Police-constable Sheen (who had charge of the case) cross-examined.—I went to Yarmouth. Have made no inquiries at Cambridge. Cannot say if she was in the hospital.

Mr. Barker cross-examined.—She was in my service eight months; used to see her often; half a dozen times per day. Never noticed anything eccentric about her. I have not had charge of any papers belonging to her; they are in charge of the police.

The whole of the evidence was then gone through, upon which Mr. Paynter asked prisoner if she had anything to say?

Mr. Bury Hutchinson.—I reserve the defence.

Inspector Humphreys then put up another case, which he explained as under:—In November, 1858, prisoner was recommended by Lady Gipps to General Winyard, Chester-street; that she left in the following December, a purse and money being missed. Lady Gipps also missed several things, some of which were returned by a pawnbroker, who would positively swear to the prisoner as the person pawning.

Eliza Davis, lady-maid to Mrs. Edward Winyard, 27, Chester-street, identified the prisoner as having been her fellow-servant in 1856. She was soon afterwards missed, and a purse containing money was missed. She was missed in consequence of Mrs. Winyard's hot water pot having been brought up. They also missed Miss Winyard's malachite brooch and a small silver watch belonging to the cook.

The prisoner was then committed for trial on the first charge.

We give in another column a portrait of the prisoner as she appeared in men's clothes when first brought up from Yarmouth for examination.

REFORM CONFERENCE AT LEEDS.

THE meeting of Reformers from all parts of the country commenced on Monday forenoon in the Town Hall. There were about 200 delegates present. A few members of Parliament were present; Messrs. Hicks, Derry, and Goward were appointed secretaries. The Business committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. Hicks, Sugden, Derry, Cowan, Cooper, Hanson, Alderman Baldwin, Walker, Alderman Brown.

The committee having retired for the despatch of business, Mr. Finney read letters of apology for non-attendance from the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Russell, Lord Lonsborough, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Earl de Grey, and Ripon, Mr. Handel Cosham, of Bristol; D. McLaren, of Edinburgh; Mr. Tillott, of Norwich; Mr. Stansfield, M.P.; Sir C. Wood, M.P.; Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P. Mr. Roundell Palmer, Solicitor-General; Mr. Brown, M.P.; Mr. Vyner, M.P.; Mr. Greenwood, M.P.; Mr. W. Aldain, Mr. Clay, M.P.; Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Schwann, Mr. Westhead, M.P.; and Mr. Whitehurst, Vice-Chairman of the Ballot Society.

Mr. George Wilson, of Manchester, then delivered what may be considered the inaugural address. He said the reproach had often gone forth that no effort was made to assist the working classes in obtaining an extension of the franchise. He would not discuss that point, but say that long ago he had made up his mind that until the working classes themselves offered to aid and co-operate with those who were anxious to promote their interests and success, it would be in vain holding any agitation on the question of reform. Self-dependence was the basis of action in this life, and the moment the people felt their self-dependence in this question, that moment they were on the way to obtain that which was justly their right. On making a division of the people into voters and non-voters they presented two very great inequalities. At present the voting power of the country was 1,221,000—950,000 being in England, 10,000 in Ireland, and 170,000 in Scotland. If each of these voters represented a family of five, there would be 6,000,000 who would be directly or indirectly interested in the election of members, but taking the population of the United Kingdom in 1861, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, at 29,000,000, there would remain 23,500,000 unaccounted for who had no more connection, were no more recognised in the election of parliamentary representatives, than a foreigner; of these, at least six or seven millions were grown-up people, who had no right of voting, and who comprised six-sevenths of the rising young men of the country. But the present distribution of electoral districts he considered of still more importance. In Thetford, a place of 4,000 people, two members were



THE LATE A. MYNN. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BAUGH AND BENSLEY.

returned by 216 voters, each of whom had as much power in Parliament as Mr. Baines, who represented 7,000 or 8,000 voters. He might be told this was an extreme case; but he found 31 members elected by 3,847 voters in 12 towns, whereas 12 other constituencies, with a population of 205,970, only returned the same number of members. He would advise the advocates of a redistribution of seats not to cease for one moment from their exertions. Was it not time to declare aloud that all such inequalities should cease? What right had decaying towns to the same electoral influence as energetic ones? and would thriving and strong constituencies submit any longer to be linked to dead bodies? He (Mr. George Wilson) considered that mutual intolerance had hitherto been the great obstruction to the cause of reform. But he appealed to all for co-operation, as far as they could go, in carrying out those principles which had been enunciated by great constitutional authorities of former ages. (Cheers.)

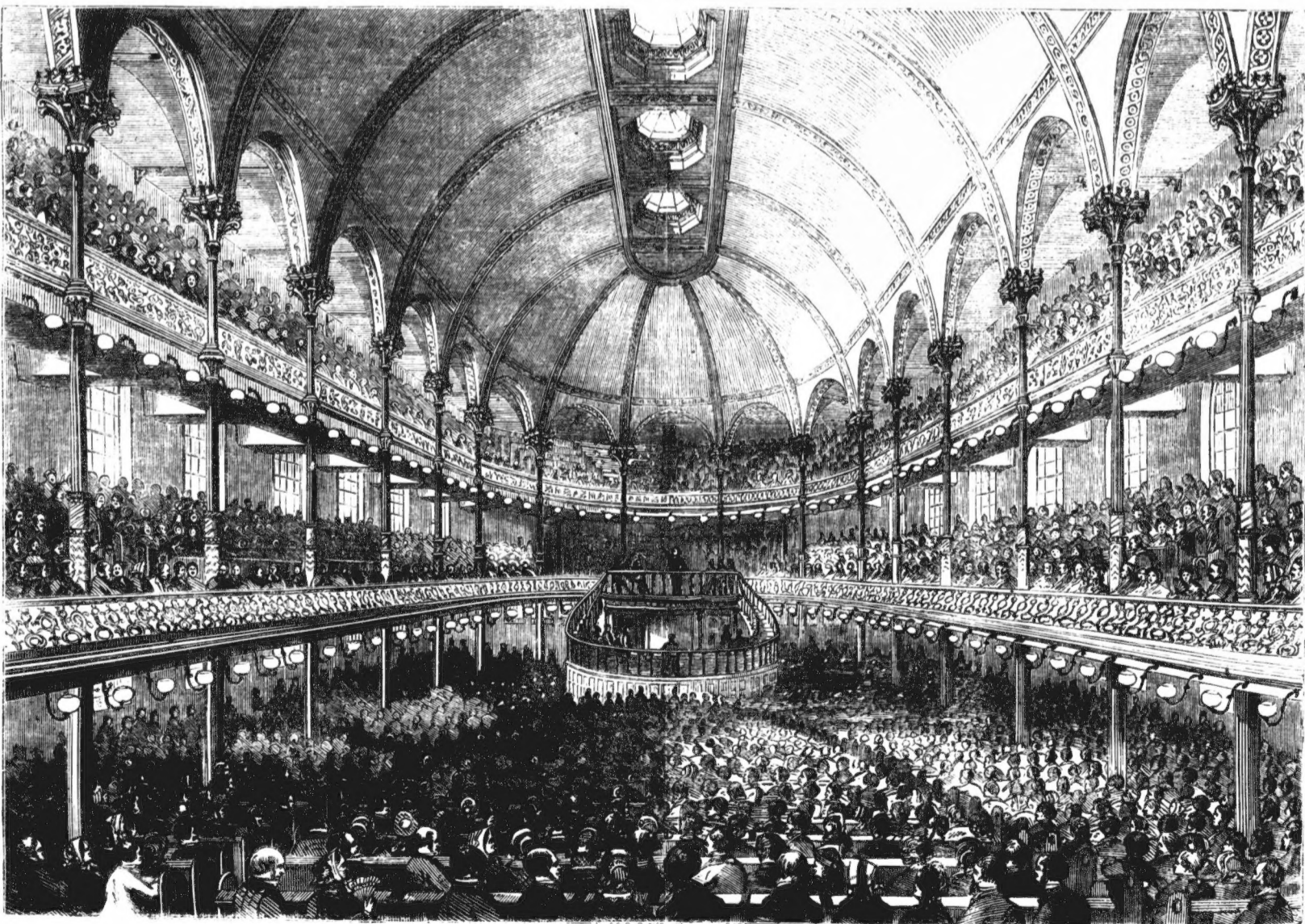
Mr. Barnes, M.P., said that his opinion was that in the present House of Commons there was not so strong a feeling in favour of the household suffrage and vote by ballot as there was in the Parliament elected in 1852. He instanced the question of church rates, too, as tested by what had taken place in the late session, as one on which the feelings on which the House of Commons was not so liberal as formerly. He said that he had lately been at Birmingham and Liverpool, and at both places he found, even among professing Liberals, that there was not much affection for further parliamentary reform. People thought the reformers, such as Mr. Bright, were going too far. In conclusion, he advised that there should be a united effort to procure a Reform Bill, but nothing to compromise principle. He expressed himself in favour of the £6 franchise for both counties and boroughs.

Mr. Orrell, of Bolton; Mr. Willis, of Ackworth; Mr. Plance, of Liverpool; Alderman Pocking, of Salford; Mr. W. Chadwick, of Arksey; Mr. Snowden, of Halifax; Mr. Robson, of Leeds; and Mr. Fleming, of Leeds, addressed the meeting in succession.

In reply to Mr. Cowan,

Mr. Baines said that he meant a six-pound rental, and not a six-pound rating, in his bill; for the latter would be equivalent to an eight-pound rental, and six-pound rental was what Lord John Russell proposed in his last bill.

The Chairman said: If nothing was done which would exclude the co-operation of certain reform associations, the object of the conference would be half accomplished. He recommended that, after this, another conference should be held before the meeting of Parliament, and then delegates should be authorised to operate in London.



THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

A RUN through the various theatres open in town, enables us to furnish some notion of the leading attractions provided for the lieges. The bills of fare provided are varied and piquant enough, ranging from the high class drama of the "legitimate" line, to the most intense and terrible of the "sensation" order. In the first walk Drury Lane, the Princess's and Sadler's Wells take the lead, followed by the Haymarket, St. James's and the Olympic. Mr. G. V. Brooke and Miss Avonia Jones constitute the chief attraction at Drury Lane, and have appeared jointly with considerable success, in Lovell's play of "Love's Sacrifice" first produced at Covent Garden when under Charles Kemble's management, with Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff in the leading characters. A novel feature in a troupe of Lilliputian ballet dancers has varied the entertainments. The company at this house, as a whole however, we are sorry to say, is not up to the requirements of such a place.

"Jeanette's Wedding," which affords scope for the drolleries of Mr. Widdicombe, and Fechter's *Othello* are the main attractions of the Princess's, to which is just added the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with that excellent actor Mr. Ryder as *Sir John Falstaff*.

At "Sadler's Wells" Mr. Phelps has descended a little from the dramatic height he usually assumes, and appeared as *Dick Stubbs* in a new domestic piece entitled "Doing the Best." This, and Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" have crammed the house during the week.

The leading feature of the Haymarket at present is a piece from the pen of Mr. Tom Taylor, written originally for the American stage, and now transplanted to bring out the peculiarities of a clever transatlantic performer, Mr. Sothorn, who figures great as an extreme, but somewhat stupid swell entitled Lord Dundreary. "Our American Cousin," such being its title, also finds good scope for the acting of Mr. Buckstone as the Yankee *Asa Trunchard*.

The main attraction of the Olympic consists of "A Charming Woman," a neat little comedy, which affords excellent scope for the ability of that clever actress, Miss Amy Sedgewick. "A Legal Impediment" brings out Mr. Robson in force; and the general company have room for their varied abilities in " wooing One's Wife." The business continues good, and no wonder, considering the character of the amusements provided.

An adaptation from the French, entitled the "Poor Nobleman," has proved a decided success at the St. James's Theatre, under the judicious management of Mr. Alfred Wigan. It is chiefly remarkable for the able performance of the part of a poor French Marquis by its talented lessee. This, and the farce of "Kill and Cure," have proved attractive cards during the week.

The most striking novelty of the week in the "sensation order" has been the production of the "Octoroon" at the Adelphi. Being so long underlined in the bill, and following the most successful of modern dramas, special attention was drawn to it, and it was brought out on Monday evening with great success. It is based upon certain phases of slave life in Louisiana, and is remarkable for two great effects—that of the slave sale in New Orleans and the blow-up of a ship on the Mississippi. The first night has come off well, and the piece is likely to have a run.

The "Peep o' Day" at the Lyceum is much improved in its presentation since it has been cut down. It is now condensed into an acting piece of three hours, and the interest in consequence never flags. The story is better maintained than in most dramas of its class, the dialogue is of a higher order, and the scenery itself worth a visit to the theatre, so excellent is it throughout, but especially in the elaborate representations of the "Lovers' Dingle" in the first and last acts; the "Pattern, or Irish Fair," in the second act; and the "Fhoil Dhuiv, or Dark Valley," in the third act.



MARY NEWELL, THE SERVANT GIRL, AS SHE APPEARED AT WESTMINSTER POLICE COURT.

The crowded houses nightly attest already the hold which the piece has taken of the public.

The "Colleen Bawn," though withdrawn from the Adelphi, has been brought out at the Standard, in Shoreditch, with Miss Marriott as the heroine; also at the City of London, under the management of Mr. Nelson Lee. It is also announced as the opening piece at Astley's the first week in December.

open in the evening, of which the Oxford, the Albamora, the Canterbury, the Raglan, or Weston's, may be taken as representatives. To these may be added the entertainments of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and John Parry, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration; Mr. Hodson, at St. James's Hall; and Mr. Robin, the Wizard, at the Egyptian Hall; to which will next week have to be added the "At Home" of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

On Saturday last the first tree—a fine Wellingtonia Gigantia—was planted in the centre of the grounds of the Dramatic College by the Master, Mr. Benjamin Webster, and a number of the Council. The mammoth tree, presented by Mr. Donald, of Goldsworth, was christened with champagne, and prosperity to its growth and to the college was drunk with hearty cheers.

A new theatre is announced shortly to be opened in Liverpool. The Clayton Hall and the Brunswick Hotel are to be converted into a pretty bijou theatre, which is to be opened on Boxing Night, with a talented company. The new theatre is to be devoted to light entertainments, something after the fashion of the Strand.

Great efforts will be made in the way of extra amusements after the New Year in anticipation of the Great Exhibition of 1862. Several additional exhibitions are promised, and there is to be a great development of musical attractions.

The Fechter controversy has brought out the fact that the talented innovator is not a Frenchman, as represented, but a genuine cockney, born at no great distance from the place where he constitutes at present the leading attraction. His father was a German, as the name would indicate, and he has spent a considerable portion of his life in France; hence he has erroneously come to pass as a native of that country.

OBSERVER.



THE LATE MURDER—OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE HOUSE IN DRURY COURT.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF AN EMINENT GERMAN ARTIST.—M. Ernest Becker, aged sixty, an eminent German artist, last week, through distress, committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He was looked upon as a most eminent German artist, and had formerly been in affluence, but latterly his circumstances had changed, and, although he possessed pictures to the value of upwards of £100, he set such store by them, that he would not part with them on any consideration, and he thus became steeped in, it is believed, the deepest poverty.

THE LOSS OF FOUR LIVES AT THE ISLE OF DOGS.—Mr. H. Raffles Walthew, deputy coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest at the Newcastle Tavern, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, last week, on the bodies of Wm. Gilham, aged 42 years, John Gilham, aged 35, Thomas Gilham, aged 17, and Charles Nye, aged 14, who lost their lives by the falling of a floor at the premises of Messrs. Nicholay, Graham, and Armstrong, proprietors of the Cumberland Oil Mills, Isle of Dogs, opposite Greenwich Hospital.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MIDWIFE.—Sarah Hollings, a midwife, who lives in Meadow-lane, Leeds, was last week committed to trial for the manslaughter of Eliza Dixon, a single woman. It was evident from the inquest that the midwife had been culpably negligent, and the jury therefore returned a verdict against her, and she was at once taken into custody, and committed for trial at the next winter gaol delivery at York.

A GENTLEMAN FOUND IN THE THAMES.—Last week the body of a gentleman, about 20 years of age, dark complexion, was found opposite the old shot tower, near Waterloo Bridge. Some gold was found on him, but nothing to indicate as to his relatives or friends. The deceased was taken to Lambert dead-house.

ROBBERY AND DOUBLE MURDER.—The Orleans journals relate a double affair. Three evenings back the dog of a married couple named Lemelle, gardeners, residing near the Jardin des Plantes, was heard by the neighbours to bark and howl in a strange way, but they did not enter the house. Some time after the son of the couple returned home, and was horrified to find them both lying dead on the floor—the father with two frightful cuts in the head, and the mother with one; whilst in the yard the dog was also found lying dead with a wound in the head. All the drawers and closets were ransacked, and a sum of between 300*l.* and 400*l.* was stolen. An attempt had been made to set fire to the furniture, no doubt in the hope of burning down the house so as to remove all vestige of the crimes, without success. From the appearance of the wounds it appears they must have been inflicted with a sharp chopper, or some such instrument. Adhering to the dead bodies was some of the hair of the dog, and near them was part of one of its ears which had been cut off; the supposition accordingly is that the poor animal was struck as he was defending his master and mistress, and that he went into the yard to die. The authorities are making active efforts to discover the murderers.

THE HEAVY GALE LAST WEEK.—NUMEROUS DISASTERS ON THE COAST.—The heavy gale on Wednesday night and Thursday morning has brought a long and disastrous list of casualties at Lloyds. Among them are several fatal losses. On the north-east coast the storm did not subside until Thursday evening, the sea, as the accounts state, running mountains high. The later advices mention that the wind continued very strong from the north-east, with a heavy sea. In the vicinity of Hartlepool no fewer than six shipwrecks took place. Five vessels were driven on the Seaton sands. About noon on Thursday, while the gale was at its height, a schooner was observed to be making for Hartlepool harbour, when she was struck by a sea which threw her on her beam ends. The crew were noticed to be clinging to her side, but no assistance could be rendered them at the time. Another sea caught the vessel, and carried two of the poor fellows off, and in a minute or so the schooner disappeared, all hands perishing. The vessels reported on the Sands are the Cecile, of Faroe; Myrtle, schooner, of Sunderland; Coward, and Forsyth, of Shields; and the Melland, of Hull. Several wrecks occurred at the mouth of the Tyne. The Dutch schooner, Anne Catharine, was driven on the Trow rocks, and the mate was drowned. The shipping in the Yarmouth and Lowestoft Roads suffered much from the violence of the storm of wind and rain. Several colliers drove from their anchors, and, in order to save them from destruction on the Scroby Sands, in which direction they were driving, their masts were cut away, which stayed their progress and rendered them more manageable, and eventually steam tugs got hold of them and took them into a place of safety. The brig Confidence, Captain Lowe, laden with corn, for Antwerp, after beating over the Shipwash Sand, foundered, but the crew are reported to have been saved. Many disabled vessels have put into Harwich and adjacent ports. On the Middle Sand, a few miles below the Nore, the brig Regina, Captain Skelton, from Cronstadt was wrecked in the course of Wednesday night. She is reported to be lying on her beam ends with her masts gone. The Phoenix, of Aberdeen, which went ashore on the Herd Sand, near Shields, on Thursday afternoon, has completely broken up. Her bottom has come out, and her cargo of coals has been swallowed up in a quicksand. The Welsh vessel, the Albion, ashore, laden with grain, keeps together; but the Dutch vessel, the Anne Catherine, ashore on the walls south of the harbour, is a complete wreck. The Forsyth and Concord, ashore on the southern part of the Durham coast, it is expected, will be got off; but much depends upon the weather.

FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.—NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.—On Friday morning as the mail train, which is due at King's-cross at 4.30 a.m. had just passed over a brick bridge on the Wood Walham bank, between Holme and Huntingdon, the bridge gave way, doubtless through the heavy rain which had caused the bricks to be loosened. Fortunately, as the next train was advancing the driver noticed there being no bridge, and put back to Holme, and telegraphic messages were immediately forwarded to London. Mr. Johnson, the engineer, collected all his staff and proceeded to the bridge; but found it was impossible to repair it to enable trains to pass over in safety without a new bridge being built. In consequence of which we are given to understand that the Great Northern Railway Company have made arrangement for the whole of their immense traffic to the north to be sent *via* the London and North Western Railway.

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT MESSRS. CUBITT'S.—On Saturday information was forwarded to the coroner for the western division of Middlesex of the frightful death of Henry

Isaac Strong, aged 28, a smith's labourer, residing at 12, Margaret-street, Clerkenwell. The deceased, who was a quiet, sober, respectable man, had been in the employ of Messrs. Cubitt, the extensive builders, of the Gray's-inn-road, for some time, and yesterday afternoon he was sent by the smith to fetch a pair of tongs. For this purpose the deceased had to pass under a tunnel under which part of the machinery worked. Not returning for some time the smith went to look for him, and was horror-stricken to find the deceased caught in the machinery. He at once had the engine stopped, but when the poor fellow was taken off he was found to be quite dead. He was at once taken to the Royal Free Hospital and was attended to by Mr. Hill, the house surgeon. The deceased was literally mangled—his arms, thighs, legs, and feet being smashed and one side of his face very much bruised. We regret to say that the deceased has left a wife and family to mourn his untimely loss.

THE MURDER NEAR OTLEY.—On Sunday morning, Waller, the desperate poacher, who is charged with having murdered Smith, a gamekeeper, near Otley, and for whose apprehension £75 was offered, was apprehended in a barn about two miles from the scene of the tragedy. He was concealed in some straw, and was haggard in the extreme.

THE DEPTFORD TRAGEDY.—On Friday, Mr. C. J. Carttar, coroner for West Kent, concluded an adjourned inquiry, at the Trinity Arms, Church-street, Deptford, into the circumstances attending the death, by drowning in the Surrey Canal, of Margaret Edmonds, aged 25, a domestic servant. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence went entirely to corroborate the statement made by the young man named George Inkpen, and given in evidence at the examination of the prisoner at the Greenwich police-court on Tuesday last, viz., that he and the deceased agreed to drown themselves, and tied themselves together for that purpose with a leather lace and piece of tape, and that, after being in the water together, the tape broke, and she was drowned, he saving himself by swimming ashore after endeavouring to save her. The prisoner, by direction of the Secretary of State, was brought up in custody from Maidstone Gaol, but by the advice of an attorney, who appeared for him, he declined making any further statement. The learned coroner summed up at great length upon the facts of the case, remarking that the conduct and statements of the prisoner to the witnesses were consistent with the story told on being taken into custody. If the jury, however, believed his statement to be true, then, by the law of England, he had been guilty of a very grave offence—that of murder; for the law had been laid down by the late Lord Chief Justice Jarvis as follows:—"Self-murder is wisely and religiously considered by the English law as the most heinous description of felonious homicide; for, as no man hath power to destroy himself but by commission of God, the author of it, the suicide is guilty of a double offence—one spiritual, in evading the prerogative of the Almighty; and the other temporal, against the King (Queen), who has an interest in the preservation of all his (her) subjects." The learned coroner observed that the law was thus plainly laid down, and if the jury were of opinion that the deceased had wilfully destroyed herself, and that the prisoner was present, and aiding and abetting, then they both came within the statute, and the deceased would have to be buried without the rites of a Christian burial, between the hours of nine and twelve at night.—The jury then retired, and after a long consultation, returned a verdict, "That the deceased, Margaret Edmonds, did feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, and of malice aforethought, murder herself; and that George Inkpen, at the time of the felony and murder aforesaid, was feloniously present, aiding, abetting, and inciting the deceased to commit murder." The coroner then issued his warrant for the burial of the deceased between the hours named; and as the law requires such warrant to be executed within twenty-four hours after delivery, the funeral took place the same night.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN THE STRAND.

On Friday, the 15th, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the morning, a horrible case of soricide occurred in Drury-court, Strand; the circumstances connected with which can rarely find a parallel in this country. It appears that No. 10 in Drury-court—a dingy thoroughfare leading from the side of St. Mary's Church, in the Strand, up into Drury-lane—is occupied by a family named Reeves, who tenant the shops on the ground floor and the first floor back, and carried on the business of basket-making, chair-caning, and general furniture dealers. The family, including the father and mother, consisting of six—Richard Reeves, the son, aged 19; Mary Ann Reeves, aged 11; and two little children—who all assisted in the business. It appears that the daughter, Mary Ann Reeves, being missed from her accustomed avocations during the day, and not being forthcoming at dinner time, the parents instituted a search for her in the neighbourhood, where they met with two boys, named Wm. Carney and Wm. Prior, residing in the same court, who told them that they had shortly previous met their son Richard, who told them that his "father and mother hadn't need any longer to look for Polly, his sister, as he had murdered her by strangling her that morning in the coal-cellar." This was between one and two o'clock, and, as may be imagined, the parents immediately returned home in a state of consternation, and on entering the coal-cellar, underneath the shop, they there found the body of their little daughter, pale, lifeless, and strangled by means of a piece of the tarred twine, or rope, used in the business of basket-making. Information was immediately given to the police at Bow-street, and the house surgeon at King's College Hospital communicated with, who, on his arrival, pronounced life to have been extinct for several hours. In the meantime Reeves had made his escape, and was not discovered until five o'clock in the afternoon, when he was found leaning listlessly against a post in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, by Detective Charles Venes, 96 F division, who knew him by sight, and who, in company with other detectives, had been sent in pursuit of the culprit by Superintendent Durkin. On being accosted by Venes and told that he must take him in charge for the murder of his sister, Reeves at once with the greatest coolness, admitted it, and made what is called a clean breast of it. He was forthwith taken to Bow-street, and the charge having been entered, he was locked up.

The prisoner is a youth, about five feet four inches, but of a rough, unruly disposition. The lodgers in the house assert that he was not comfortable at home, nor on good terms with his family and sister, with whom it would seem he had had a quarrel, in consequence of the deceased, it is said, having

told tales against him, and it would appear that revenge could have been the only motive for the commission of the savage deed. The two boys supposed to be companions of the culprit are also in custody.

The body of the poor child, the face and neck besmeared all over with coal marks, and the neck scarred with the strangulating string, was brought up into the front shop to await the coroner's inquest. The family, it appears, have resided in the court for four years, but, until the present occurrence, had attracted no attention.

The house in which the catastrophe occurred was besieged by large crowds all day on Friday, and several officers of the F and A divisions had to be posted on the ground to preserve order and keep the thoroughfare clear.

On Saturday morning, long before the arrival of the magistrate, an immense crowd had assembled to watch the removal of prisoners from the station-house in Bow-street to the police court, it having become known that the lad Richard Reeves was in custody on the charge of murdering his sister, Mary Ann Reeves, in Drury-court, the previous afternoon. Every care was taken to preserve order, and a wide space was kept vacant in front of the court and station, the mob being made to stand back to a considerable distance on either side.

The prisoner, who was dressed like a working lad, but neatly and tidily, does not look more than fifteen or sixteen years of age, though he is said to be over seventeen. He is intelligent looking and rather well favoured. He was brought over from the station-house shortly after eleven o'clock, at which time the ordinary night charges had been disposed of.

Mr. Burnaby, the chief clerk, read the charge to the prisoner as follows:—"Richard Reeves, you are charged with the wilful murder of Mary Ann Reeves, at No. 10, Drury-court, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, by strangling her with a rope."

Mary Reeves was then called. She deposed: My husband's name is Thomas Reeves. He is a basket-maker, and we live at 10, Drury-court. My little girl, Mary Ann, would have been 11 years of age in January next. I last saw her alive between 10 and 11 o'clock, and at night she was dead. The prisoner is my step-son—my husband's son by a former wife. I have had the care of him since he was 11 years of age. Mary Ann Reeves was my own daughter.

John Lynes: I live at No. 7, Drury-court. I am a porter at the Exeter Hall Hotel. At ten minutes to 2 I was standing at the corner of Drury-court, when the prisoner came to me, and said he had lost his little sister. He asked me and William Carney (now present) to take a walk with him down the Strand to look for her. We said we would. We took a walk as far as the pillars by St. Clement's Church (Foregate, Clement's Inn). He said, "It is of no use looking for my sister; go home and tell my father if he wants Mary Anne I have strangled her; she is in the coal cellar." He then went away from us. We went to his father's house, where we saw Mr. Reeves himself. He was tipsy at the time. We went down to the cellar; the father came as far as the trap, and I went down through the trap to the cellar.

Superintendent Durkin observed that the cellar was under the passage, between two rooms, and was entered by a trap in the floor of the passage.

Witness continued.—We found the body of Mary Ann Reeves. She was lying on her face in the coals, and a small portion of coal had dropped on her cheek. I raised the body and carried it as far as the trap. She was dead. Mr. James and Mr. Griffiths took the body of me. They took it from me through the trap-door. Me and William Carney went straight off to the hospital for a doctor. He had not been in the cellar.

Mr. Burnaby.—Was there anything round her neck? Witness.—Yes, a piece of clothes line, I think. (The rope was here produced.) That is it. I cannot say whether it was tied round her neck or no.

The prisoner had no question to ask witness.

William Carney.—I live at 7, Drury-court, and am a carpenter's labourer. I know the prisoner, and have known him for years. I knew the little girl who is dead. I saw the prisoner yesterday, and said, "Hallo, Dick, let's go and look for your sister?" and we agreed to go—him and me and Lynes, all three of us. When we got to St. Clement's Church he said, "It is no use going any further, Bill. If you want my sister, tell my father he will find her in the cellar." He did not say whether she was alive or dead. He said no more than "Tell father she is in the cellar, and I have strangled her." He left us, and I ran up to his father's to tell him.

Ellen James: I am a married woman. My husband's name is William James. We live at 10, Drury-court (crying). He is a stage carpenter at Covent Garden Theatre. I know the prisoner, and the little girl who is dead—his step-sister. I remember yesterday morning, at half-past nine, she was lost. We live in the second-floor back room in the same house. About half-past nine, just after my husband had his breakfast, I heard prisoner call "Polly." She replied, "What is it you want?" He said, "I want the keys of the back place" (crying again). Oh, your worship, he was a good boy. She asked him where they were, and he told her where to find them. After that I heard her go down and say, "I have found them, Dick." About a quarter to ten Mrs. Reeves called out, "Polly, are you up stairs?" I said, "No, Mrs. Reeves, she is not." After that I heard Mrs. Reeves inquire for her again. From that time she was missing till Lynes came, and went down to the cellar, and he handed her up to me through the trap. I placed the body on the sofa in the father's shop. There was a string tied round her neck so tight that it was that depth (making about an inch on her finger) into the flesh. It was tied with two running knots, and as we could not find a knife we undid it. The body was on the sofa in the front shop when the doctor came, and it has never been moved up to this time.

Mr. Burnaby: Have you heard the boy threaten her?—Many a time, when the poor boy—

Mr. Corrie: Tell us what he said.—Witness: When she has took the keys away, he said that he could get no bread.

Mr. Charles Henry Allfree: I am house physician at King's College Hospital. Yesterday I was fetched by Lynes and Carney to No. 10, Drury-court, where I found the dead body of a child. I examined the rope, and compared it with the marks. The cause of death was clearly suffocation, caused by strangling. No other marks of violence but those caused by the rope were visible. There were no signs of violence.

Jemima Kedge: I live at No. 2, Clare-court, Ship-yard, Temple-bar. I am unmarried, and eighteen years of age. On Friday, about ten o'clock, the prisoner came to me and said,

"I have murdered my sister." I said, "I cannot think you have done such a thing." He said, "But I have done that." He had first asked where was Lizzy, and when Lizzy came down he told her the same that he had told me. Lizzy is here. The prisoner told me he had strangled her. He went away, and I saw him again at two o'clock. I had not told any one what he had said. I was afraid. At two o'clock he came again, and said, "I can't rest. I have sent two chaps to tell my mother where Polly is." At half-past four he came again, and repeated that he could not rest, and he wanted some tea. After that I heard he was caught.

Charles Germanus Venes, police-constable F 96: On Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, from directions I had received from Superintendent Durkin and Inspector Witham, I went in search of the prisoner. At a quarter to five o'clock I saw him leaning on a post in Sea-le's-place. I went up to him, put my hand upon him, and said, "I want you." He immediately replied, "I know what for. I will go with you. I did it." I said, "You are charged with the murder of your sister; be cautious what you say, for what you say I shall use in evidence." He again said, "I did it." She aggravated me with it." I conveyed him to the station and searched him. I found on him three duplicates having no reference to this charge.

Mr. Corrie then administered the usual caution to the prisoner, and asked whether he wished to say anything.

The prisoner: I don't want to say nothing.

The prisoner, who had throughout the proceedings preserved an air of sullen indifference, was then committed to Newgate to take his trial on the charge of wilful murder.

After the removal of the accused from the Bow-street Police-court back to the station to await the arrival of the police van, it is stated that his father was permitted to see him in the police cell in the presence of a constable, and that, although he made no hesitation in confessing that he had strangled his sister, the only motive that he would assign for the commission of so diabolical an act was that she had aggravated him to do it. On being left, however, the callous demeanour he had previously exhibited gave way to a strong paroxysm of grief, and he cried very piteously for some time.

The accused worked at his father's business of a basket maker, and was said to be exceedingly industrious—indeed, so much so, that the business mainly depended upon him. He frequently quarrelled with the deceased, who was his half sister, of whom he was exceedingly jealous, as whilst he was fuddled and pushed about, particularly by his step-mother, she was a great favourite, and was permitted to ridicule and annoy him with great impunity. These are the only motives that can be assigned for the commission of the act.

During Saturday afternoon Mr. Allfree, of King's College Hospital, the medical gentleman called to see the deceased after the discovery, received the coroner's warrant to make a post mortem examination of the body, and shortly after, accompanied by another surgeon of the above institution, proceeded to No. 10, Drury-court, for that purpose. The result of their examination left no doubt but that the deceased had died of suffocation by strangulation.

After his examination and committal at Bow-street, Reeves was removed in a cab to Newgate by Mr. Superintendent Durkin, and it is somewhat singular that before he left, the witnesses bound over against him bade him good bye, and kissed him, with the exception of his step-mother, who was the subject of some bitter remarks among the bystanders. On the same evening, between four and five o'clock, a post mortem examination was made on the body of the deceased girl, in Drury-court by Dr. Allfree and his assistants, of King's College, but no other marks of violence were discovered on the body beyond the scars and contusions caused by the tight throttling cord. It appears that the father and mother, in consequence of their intemperate habits, are in a distressed condition, and it is understood that the Rev. Mr. Evans, the rector, had interested himself on their behalf and that of the children. The scene of the sad occurrence was much crowded by visitors, and it was the topic of conversation throughout the neighbourhood. It is represented that the prisoner worked at the basket business early and late, while the parents were drunk for days together, and was on occasions turned out of doors into the court, where he had to take up his night's lodgings, and that his half-sister, encouraged by his step-mother, behaved very badly to him. An attempt, it is alleged, will be made to establish a case of temporary insanity.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Bedford, the Coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the Vestry Hall, New Church-court, Strand, on the body of Mary Ann Reeve, alleged to have been murdered by her half-brother, Richard Reeve, on Friday last, at No. 10, Drury-court.

Mr. Dickie, the barrister, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the friends of the accused, instructed by Mr. William Venn, the solicitor, 3, New-inn, Strand.

Mr. Dickie's instructions were simply that the accused was subject to serious mental aberrations, and that he committed the fatal act without premeditation.

The Rev. C. M. Robins, minister of Clare-market Chapel, was present, and many other gentlemen connected with the immediate neighbourhood.

Mary Reeve, the mother of the child, identified the body, and gave evidence to the same effect as that taken before the magistrate, at Bow-street, on Saturday.

The Coroner very kindly spared the feelings of the unhappy woman, and put as few questions to her as he could. She said her daughter was ten years old last birthday, and lived with her at 10, Drury-court. She last saw her daughter at half-past nine on Friday morning. She left her sitting in the back room of the first floor with her brother Richard, who was witness's step-son.

By the Foreman—The deceased and her step-son very often quarrelled, but on the day previous they were on very good terms. They teased one another. Their quarrels might have been about locking up the bread. She locked up the bread from him. She was a very aggravating child. They quarrelled three or four times a-day, but sometimes the quarrels were little more than joking. She would call the boy names, and he would retaliate, and they would be friends again the next moment. He was not addicted to drinking; he was a hard-working, good, sober boy, and she had only seen him tipsy once. She never knew the father to chastise him for impudence to the deceased.

The Foreman.—How often has your husband flogged the poor lad?

Witness.—I never knew him to flog him. I have seen him strike him with a cane.

By a Juror.—The boy was never turned out by his father in consequence of quarrels with his sister. He might have returned home when he pleased.

By Mr. Dickie.—She did not think there was any permanent ill-feeling against the girl in the mind of the boy. She tattled and that annoyed him.

John Lynes, of 7, Drury-court, was examined. His evidence was to the same effect as that before the police magistrate. He considered the prisoner to be a lad of gentle disposition. Richard Reeve was quite sober on the Friday morning.

Mr. C. H. Alfrey, house physician of King's College Hospital, gave evidence to the same effect as at Bow-street. The cause of the child's death was suffocation by strangulation. The state of the organs and the general external signs were conclusive evidence that the child died from suffocation by strangulation.

John Griffiths, of 10, Drury-court, china and glass repairer, and Mary Anne Griffiths, his wife, were examined to the same effect as before the magistrate.

The Coroner intimated that he thought further evidence unnecessary.

The Foreman of the Jury said he thought that there should be more evidence as to the manner in which the boy had been used.

The Coroner said it hardly bore upon the inquiry. He had not interfered with that line of questions, and he was unwilling to check any course of inquiry which the jury might think it necessary to pursue.

Mr. Dickie said he should like Mrs. James, who lives in the house, and who was examined before the magistrate on Friday, to be called.

(Her evidence was, in all its main points, confirmatory of that of the other witnesses.)

By Mr. Dickie.—She had heard Richard Reeve ask for the key of the safe when he came home from his work at market. She considered him to be of a very good temper.

By the Jury.—There were no steps into the cellar. They had to slide down. She could not have got down unless she had been pulled down. She did not hear the deceased call out.

After the examination of Venes, the police-constable, who took the prisoner.

The Coroner summed up and explained that the state of the home was not sufficient to reduce the crime which Reeve was charged with from murder to manslaughter. If they thought the evidence sufficient to prove that the girl was strangled by Richard Reeve, their verdict must be one of murder. The boy's own statement was very material evidence against him.

Superintendent Durkin, who has just arrived, described the cellar. There was no approach to it except by dropping into it.

The Foreman said he did not consider the statement of Reeve himself in the light of a confession. There was no one in the cellar to see the rope put round the girl's neck.

The Coroner explained that it was as much legal evidence as though any other person had sworn it upon oath.

The Foreman still insisted that the boy had been deprived of "the staff of life," and that he had received great provocation from his sister. He could have produced witnesses who would have proved that the boy had been badly treated.

After considerable discussion,

The Coroner said it was impossible to struggle against the evidence, and that the jury had no alternative but to find a verdict of wilful murder. The matters which the jury had alluded to were of awful consideration, but they had nothing to do with them in that Court.

The verdict was then recorded, and the proceedings terminated.

SURGEON'S LECTURES IN THE TABERNACLE NEWINGTON BUTTS.

Mr. Spurgeon's last weekly lecture was on "The Canine Family." In the course of his discourse he told the following anecdotes of dogs and their peculiarities. In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hospice of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings. (Laughter and Cheers.) A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words "Oli, wheel." The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking, no doubt, that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church. (Laughter.)

We furnish our readers on page 100 with an interior view of the immense tabernacle in which the series of lectures, of which the above is a part, is now being delivered.

SCENE IN THE AMERICAN WAR—TREEING A CONFEDERATE OFFICER NEAR FAIRFAX.

(SEE PAGE 108.)

OUR artist has sent us so amusing an account of the capture of Lieutenant H. J. Segal, of the Confederate army, that we regret we can only epitomise the particulars. On Friday, the 4th of October, a scouting party of 18 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel B. Winslow and Captain L. B. Shattuck, of the 37th Regiment N.Y.V., were out in the vicinity of the enemy's lines, about five miles from Falls Church, in the direction of Fairfax. As they were proceeding in silence and caution, through a dense wood, they heard the tramp of horses and the jingle of sabre scabbards. The lieutenant-colonel and captain, ordering their men to halt, went to reconnoitre. In a short time one of them came upon an open space, where they saw four rebels seated under a large chestnut tree, by the side of a road, and engaged in eating chestnuts. The Confederates saw them, and sprang upon their horses. The officer crying in a loud voice, "Charge!" by the time the scouting party had got up the four "gallant" horsemen were beyond pursuit. The Federals were about to give up the game when they happened to cast their eyes up to a tree, when they spied a head peeping out from among the branches. The presentation of their rifles soon brought the party to the ground, who turned out to be the officer commanding those who had just made off. He was marched off as a prisoner.

THE LATE MR. ALFRED MYNN.

(SEE PAGE 100.)

WE give in another column a portrait of the late celebrated cricketer, Mr. Alfred Mynn. It is taken from a very excellent photographic portrait by Messrs. Baugh and Bensley, the celebrated photographic artists, of Ludgate-hill. The likeness is startlingly life-like, and was taken as late as in the summer of 1859. The late lamented gentleman expressed himself highly pleased with the likeness. It is, we believe, the last Mr. Mynn sat for. Mr. Mynn was born at Twisden Lodge, Goudhurst, Kent, on the 19th of January, 1807, so that he had nearly attained the age of 55. He was one of nature's finest specimens, standing 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighing about 18st. He was the descendant of a family of high respectability, and the two preceding generations were renowned for their gigantic stature and great proficiency in all athletic games. In the year 1825 he quitted Goudhurst with his father and family and resided at Harrietsham, adjoining the parish of Leeds, Kent; the latter place could then boast of one of the finest clubs in Kent, and in it Mr. Alfred Mynn, then eighteen years of age, enrolled himself. His activity and prowess, emanating from an ardent love of the game, and the able tuition of the late John Mills, Esq., soon rendered him an antagonist that few were willing to contend with. From the single wicket matches which he played and won in his own county, and against the best men (more especially the one against the then champion, T. Hills of Malling, in 1833), Mr. Mynn gained the name of "The Lion of Kent," which he bore with honour throughout his brilliant career. In 1828 he was challenged by Dearman of Sheffield to play at single wicket, for £100, and the first match was played at Town Malling. At twelve o'clock there were no less than 5,000 spectators assembled. Mr. Mynn was just one foot taller than his opponent; he won by 112 runs, the score being Mynn 34 and 89, and Dearman 3 and 11. The return match was played on the 20th September, 1838, when Mr. Mynn was again victorious; he won in one innings and 38 runs—received 89 balls, of which he made 46 runs, and received 12 wides. Dearman made 8 and 12. In 1846 he played Mr. Felix, and won. The memorable match in 1836, at Leicester, North v. South, will not easily be forgotten, and although severely wounded in the leg he with the most indomitable pluck maintained his post for hours, and scored 125 runs, being at last unwillingly forced to retire. Owing to this injury he did not recommence play till 1838. As a bowler his "walk up" to deliver the ball was a treat to witness, and his manly style was admired by everybody; his pace was as fast as Jackson's, and it is only a due compliment to his brother Walter that he long stopped against him equal to any player of the present day, when grounds are not so difficult. Another fact we may mention that, at the end of 1836, he scored 283 runs in four consecutive innings, and was twice "not out," so that—as we now take the averages—it would be only two innings. In 1847 a match was played in honour of Mr. Mynn; it was Kent v. England, in which he made the most runs, got the most wickets, and hit the winning stroke. He appeared as a representative of the Gentlemen of England no less than twenty times, and it was principally owing to his exertions that in 1842 the Gentlemen won the match. His average throughout his career would be about eleven an innings, but he scored better in the great Eleven aside matches than in other inferior ones. Although of herculean strength, his system naturally yielded in time to the excessive wear and tear which he had undergone, and in 1859 he retired from the field.

THE DRURY-COURT MURDER.

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR VIEWS.

(SEE PAGES 97 AND 101.)

WE give on the first and middle pages, two engravings of the scene of the recent murder of the girl Reeves. The building in which the tragedy took place is an old house and shop in Drury-court, which runs from Drury-lane into the Strand, near Holywell-street. The one cut gives a representation of the front shop and coal-cellar, where the murder was perpetrated, and the other furnishes an exterior view of the place. During the week crowds have visited the locality, and at some times the court has not been passable. Full particulars of this murder and the examination of the culprit, will be found elsewhere.

THE AMERICAN WAR.—PICKETS SKIRMISHING.

OUR engraving this week represents a scene very common in the American war. The shooting of pickets from ambuscades was very frequent in the early part of the contest, and often for the mere sake of killing, but latterly, unless for stratagetic purposes, the barbarous system is not so much practised.

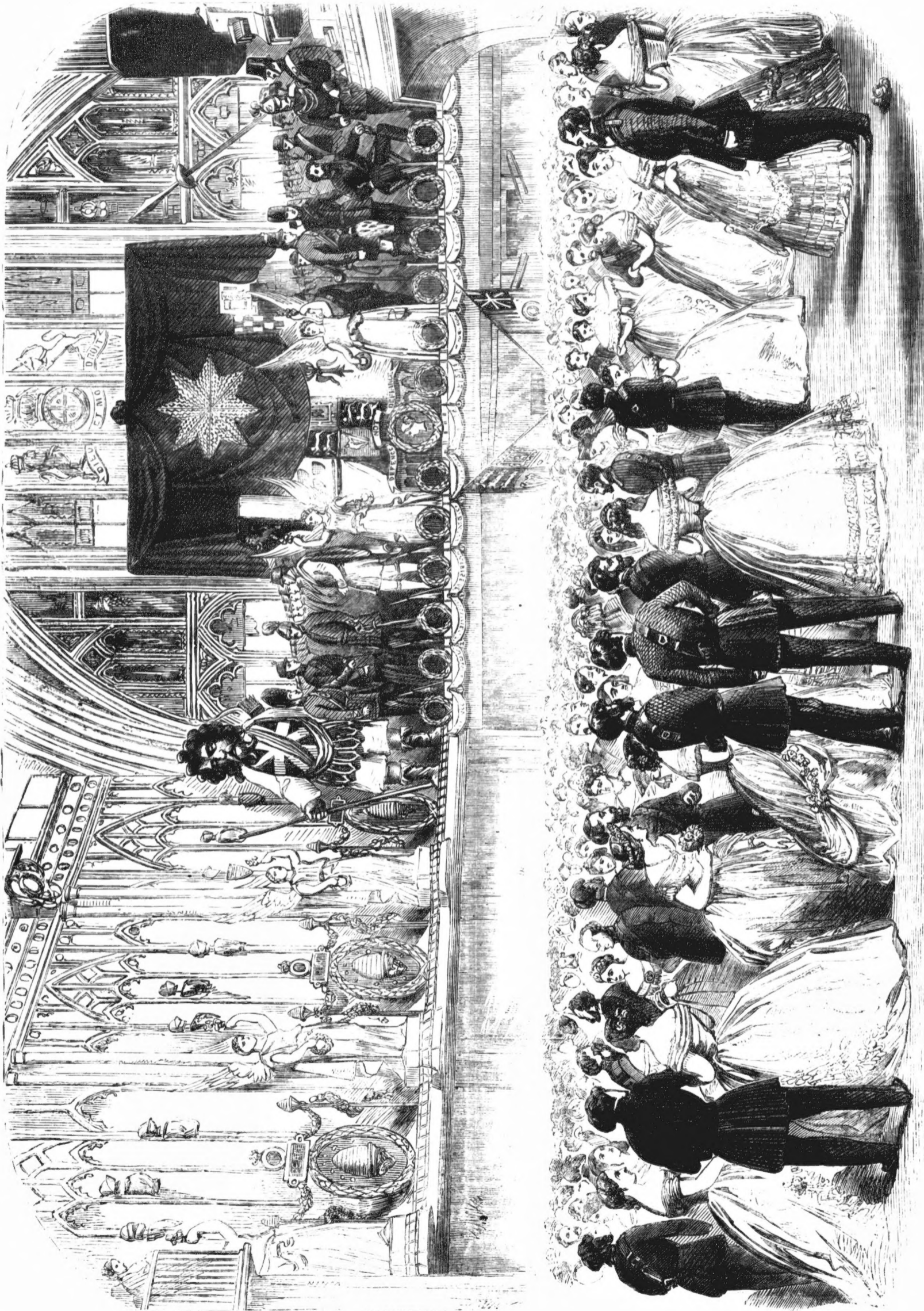
BROOK IN DELAFORD PARK, NEAR IVER, BUCKS.

THE engraving which appears in page 109 is from a picture by an artist, James Duffield Harding, a native of Deptford, in Kent. He was a painter of considerable power, who excelled in landscapes in which trees and foliage occupied a prominent part. The cut we have given affords a good specimen of the style of the master, and the picture from which it is taken has been much and deservedly admired.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A man named Brown was on Friday brought before the magistrates at Stoke-on-Trent, on the charge of having attempted to murder his wife. He cut at and stabbed her severely, but she fortunately managed to escape alive out of his hands, and appeared to give evidence against him with her face and head enveloped in bandages. The motive that urged him to this bloody act appears to have been a suspicion of his wife's infidelity.

Mr. J. H. Folley, the Liberal member for East Worcestershire, died at Stourbridge last week. The hon. gentleman represented Droitwich from 1821 to 1834, and East Worcestershire from 1847 till the time of his death.

SETTLING IT.—Amicable railway surgeon to man with accident—"Now, let me see if we can't settle this little matter without legal aid. You don't want law—no more do we. Let us come to the scratch. We'll say for the 'scratch' £1. the bruise on the knee, 30s—say £2; damage to hat and coat £1; shock to system, £1—that's £5. "My attorney says—" "Oh, never mind your attorney, the company'll settle him." "My attorney says I ought to be well paid for the shock." "Does he? Well, then, you shall have another pound! Good bye—and think yourself lucky."



THE VOLUNTEER HALL AT THE GUILDHALL. (SEE PAGE 103.)

THE LATE THOMAS DUNCOMBE, M.P. FOR FINSBURY.

Mr. THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, the most popular of metropolitan members died last week at Brighton. A bronchial affection complicated with heart disease was the cause of death. Of aristocratic birth and training, a thorough gentleman in feeling and manner, Mr. Duncombe was a favourite in society; he was a favourite in the House of Commons, where he had sat so long, and was chartered to speak Radicalism when any other man was tabooed for the offence; a favourite with his faithful constituency; a favourite on the hustings and in the streets, wherever Liberals were congregated. Who does not remember the tall, dragoon-like figure, the dashing aspect, and agreeable careless way of the popular member, even after youth had become a tradition to him? With a quick eye for political tendencies, strong sympathy for all that was generous and manly, and a natural eloquence which was at once plain, pointed, and occasionally graceful, "Tom Duncombe" united the rare quality of thoroughgoing political consistency. Having once taken up Radical opinions, to them he adhered, alike in home and foreign politics. If there was an oppressed class to be championed at home, or abroad an oppressed nationality needing a voice to make its wrongs heard, Thomas Duncombe was at his post; and no parliamentary terrors, no polite sarcasms, no Cabinet expediences, could conjure away his resolve or silence the ring of his voice, always pleasant, but terribly clear and distinct in the ears of Tory prejudice or Liberal indolence. It is some years since time had visibly set his mark upon the man that helped to bring us where we are; and so completely had those who looked solely to the hour forgotten him, that he has not found his place in the current works of reference among "the men of the time." Failing strength, however, did not make him forget his duty, and many a younger member might find a staunch example in Thomas Duncombe.

He was born in 1796, being the eldest of the four sons of the late Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copgrove, Yorkshire, next brother of Charles, first Lord Faversham, by his wife Emma, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Hinchcliffe, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough. His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth, sister of John, first Lord Crewe. In early life he obtained a commission in the 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, ultimately rising to the rank of lieutenant. He never saw actual service, however, as the peace of Europe had been restored before he embraced the military profession.

THE LATE THOMAS DUNCOMBE, M.P. FOR FINSBURY.

In the year 1826 he became an aspirant for parliamentary fame, and presented himself before the electors of Hertford as a candidate for their suffrages. He met with complete success, and his conduct in the House of Commons secured the confidence of his constituents, who, at the general election in 1830, again returned him as their representative. After the passing of the Reform Bill, of which he had been a strenuous supporter, the electors of Hertford withdrew their support,

and, at the election of 1832, Mr. Duncombe was mortified to find himself third on the poll, being defeated by Lord Mahon, now Earl Stanhope, whom, however, he subsequently unseated for bribery and corruption.

On the retirement of Sir Robert Grant, M.P. for Finsbury, in 1834, Mr. Duncombe presented himself to the electors of that great metropolitan borough. His success must have exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He was returned at the head of the poll with a majority of 600 against three rival candidates, of whom Mr. Wakley, the present coroner for Middlesex was one. He ever afterwards retained the confidence of his constituents, whom he represented until his death. The dates of his re-elections are—Dec. 1834; July, 1837; June, 1841; July, 1847; June, 1852; March, 1857; and June, 1859. On two of these occasions there was no contest.

It would be an endless task to enumerate all the Liberal measures which Mr. Duncombe so ably supported in the House of Commons. Not a session passed without his bringing his eloquence to bear upon most important questions which came under the consideration of the Lower Chamber of Legislature, both before and after the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1841 he supported the late Mr. Sharman Crawford's motion for the extension of the franchise, and on the 10th April, 1848, rendered himself very conspicuous by presenting the monster petition of the Chartists. It should be mentioned that he voted in favour of the Liberal measures introduced by Sir Robert Peel, and on the overthrow of that great Statesman. In 1846, he bitterly attacked Lord John Russell's Ministry on the question of the Irish Coercion Bill.

OUTRAGE IN NICE.—The *Messenger de Nice* relates the following outrage:—"A few nights since two sailors belonging to the Montebello were walking quietly through the street when they were met by four young men, one of whom said, loud enough to be heard by the sailors—'Hullo! here are some of the scoundrels of the Montebello!' One of the sailors

asked if the insult was intended for them, when the young man replied, 'Yes, for you,' and, drawing out a pistol, discharged it at him point blank. The unfortunate man staggered and fell to the ground bathed in blood, on which the aggressors fled. The other sailor started in pursuit, but could not overtake them. The wounded man was carried to the hospital, where it was found that eight slugs had entered his breast, but no fears are entertained for his life."



THE WAR IN AMERICA—UNION PICKETS SKIRMISHING.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN M. M.—Your sketch is not correct. The Sabahar or Native Sepoy Officer of the time of the mutiny (1857) had no flap to his coat in front, but a short and rather square tail behind. The cap then worn had no peak before or behind, and was much broader at the top than below. If our correspondent will look at the engravings in the "Narrative of the Revolt" published by J. Vickers, Angel-court, Strand, he will find a perfectly accurate representation of the Native Officer's Uniform. Let him look at the engraving page 10 of that work.

"One Hundred Lectures" Nos. 1 and 2 were received too late for notice in our present number.

"PERPETUA" and "KROONDISTA" shall both be noticed.

We are much obliged to our correspondent J. R. F. for his kind compliments. But we cannot publish his letter. It would look too much like a puff of our selves. In reply to his question respecting Petrarch and Lady Dacre, we may assure him that of all the late English translators of Petrarch, the most elegant and faithful is Lady Dacre. In the literary circles of London, some specimens of her translations have been spoken of with great admiration, and occasionally the public journals have alluded to them with equal favour. But with a rare modesty, her ladyship has hitherto refused to collect and lay them before the public generally, with the exception of a few begged from her by I go Foscolo for insertion in his elegant and interesting essays on Petrarch. In the dedication of that work to Lady Dacre Ugo Foscolo states that "with one voice and with national pride" (certain distinguished literary characters) "pronounce that her poetry has preserved the very spirit of Petrarch with a fidelity hardly to be hoped for, and certainly unattained by any other translation." Mr. Mathias, Mr. Pannini, and others distinguished in Italian literature, have expressed themselves in similar terms respecting Lady Dacre's translations. All this praise, however, did not induce her to publish them; she thought at last after the earnest entreaties of learned and tasteful friends, she printed a few copies for private distribution, one of which is now in our possession.

WATERBURY.—The Exhibition, we believe, is to open in May next. The duration of the Exhibition we have not ascertained, but the building is to be retained by a permanent structure.

MANCO's letter must stand over.

J. G. T.—The communications are under consideration.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish to have noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed "to the Editor of the Illustrated Weekly News," 13, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

THE Emperor of the French, by his extravagant expenditure upon military and naval armaments, and costly architectural embellishments of the French metropolis, has at last brought his country into a state of serious pecuniary embarrassment. He is, however, neither a fool nor a coward. He sees his error, looks it fairly in the face, and resolves to redeem it, even at a great self-sacrifice. He puts himself out of the way of further temptation. He not only holds his own hand, but calls on others to hold it. With a rare magnanimity he listens to wholesome advice from a sagacious subject—hears the plain truth with perfect equanimity—and when told that it would be advisable for him to resign the prerogative of holding the key of the national treasury, and helping himself without the consent of the Legislature, he confesses that he does not, like the King of Prussia, reign by right divine, but by the will of the people, and announces his readiness to resign any privilege or power that may be found to be inconsistent with the interests of the nation. It is impossible to withhold our applause from such conduct as this, whether the result of a generous and patriotic impulse, or a wise and large-minded selfishness. It reflects the greatest credit either on his heart or on his head. He has shown that he is at least superior to the proverbial and swinish obstinacy of the generality of potentates. In renouncing his right to open new credits in the absence of the Chambers—a right possessed and used so freely even by the constitutional sovereigns who have preceded him—he announces in most memorable words—words that deserve to be printed in letters of gold—that, "faithful to his origin, he cannot regard the prerogatives of the Crown either as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched, or as an inheritance from his fathers, which must be transmitted intact to his son. As the elect of his people, and representing their interests, he shall always abandon without regret any prerogative useless to the public welfare." If our Charles the First had possessed but half the foresight and self-restraint of Napoleon the Third, he would have saved his head from the block.

The Emperor, by this most important proceeding, has perhaps fixed the affections of his proverbially fickle subjects, and secured the throne of France to himself and his family. The hearts of sovereigns are inscrutable. He may possibly be a subtle intriguer—a perfect *Iago*; but assuredly, like *Iago*, he hath a learned spirit of human dealing; and we may well exclaim, in the words of *Othello*, "Oh, thou art wise, 'tis certain." Perhaps he was afraid of the odium and responsibility attached to the lavish use of the public purse in necessitous times, and of the ill will incurred at the rejection of unreasonable demands; perhaps he has discovered that he cannot turn his vast army to the secret purpose originally contemplated; perhaps his neighbours have thwarted that purpose by showing a resolution to be as well prepared as himself for a hostile struggle; perhaps he dare not risk his popularity with the army by great reductions that might be submitted to with a better grace if originating rather from the Chambers than from himself; perhaps when he found from M. Fould's statement that the deficit in the public finances had reached the vast amount of forty millions, he thought it would be more prudent to let the Legislature deal with the difficulty than attempt the task himself. But it is useless to go on with these *perhappes*. We cannot even guess at this extraordinary man's feelings and intentions with any degree of confidence. He is a perplexing riddle to his contemporaries, and will perhaps

continue so to all historians for centuries to come. That he is a person of great foresight, prudence, and sagacity, whatever may be his moral qualities, is now beyond a doubt, though before he had achieved his great political successes—while he was yet regarded in London, where he then resided, but as a mere adventurer—the generality of his associates failed to discover that he was a man of any intellectual mark or likelihood. "Why," exclaimed an English nobleman to Walter Savage Landor, at a party at Lady Bessington's, where Landor had been in close conversation with Louis Napoleon, "why do you waste your wisdom on such an ass as that?" But, while others saw nothing in him, Landor saw much, and even prophesied at the time that, sooner or later, he would be one of the greatest men of his age.

When the Commercial Treaty between France and England was completed, it encouraged us to hope that the French people would find it far more to their real interests to be at peace than at war with us; but we have now an additional and still stronger guarantee for a continuance of the friendly understanding between the two great countries. The French Legislature will be pretty sure to grow tired of the costly and idle attempt to predominate over Great Britain, the wealthiest nation in the world, by naval and military demonstrations, which, involving only a competition of pecuniary expenditure, would end far more ruinously to our neighbours than to ourselves. Out of evil sometimes cometh good. We do not exult over the present financial difficulties of the French—far from it; but we do indeed rejoice to think that they will probably result in great benefits to France herself. We now expect to see the French troops withdrawn from Rome, and find the French nation begin to turn a little more earnestly to commerce than to war, as the best means of true national greatness. If France should reduce her forces, England would soon follow her example; and we should rejoice at the prospect of being relieved from an amount of idle expenditure and unnecessary taxation in a time of peace.

Literature.

"Of the things which man can do or make here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful, and worthy, are the things we call books."—T. CARLYLE.

Public Reading: the Causes of its Defects; and the Certain Means for their Removal. By ALEXANDER BELL, Professor of Elocution. London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street. 1861.

The pamphlet before us is well written and well timed; but it is pretty clear that personal instructions in reading would be of far more use to the pupil than any printed directions. The pamphlet is not anecdotal or entertaining, but practical and scientific. We recommend it to the attention of those who stand in need of self-improvement in reading, but it would still be better if they would go at once to the author.

Les Huit Dialectes Caledoniens Vécants en 1861. Anthologie Caledonienne: études des linguistique Indo-Celtique comparée Par Christoll Terrien. Shrewsbury: Wilde, 1861.

Nations rise and fall. Races form powerful communities culminate, and disappear; record sometimes their grandeur in monuments and books, but oftener "leave not a wrack behind." The number of nations that have left written histories of their fate is comparatively small, and as nothing compared with the mass of those of whom nothing is known beyond a few fragments of language. Of all matters pertaining to humanity, language is the most imperishable. It survives, in greater or less perfection, when aught else pertaining to a people has disappeared; it throws its roots into kindred ground, and often covers with its branches vast divisions of our globe. Thus it is with the Indo Celtic dialects. It is evident, from the remnants of language still existing in the greater part of the Old World, that one mighty nation in times long gone by had subjugated the whole of Asia and Europe, and given one form of speech to all the people in this vast realm. No historical record is left of this great nation; her speech still forming roots of all the most important living languages, is the *alpha* and *omega* of all that we know of her existence. The roots have often been gathered and exhibited in juxtaposition; but never in such a clear and wonderfully comprehensive manner as in a work just published in Shrewsbury, and due to the labours of one of the greatest linguists of the present day, Mons. Christoll Terrien, late assistant of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the well known author of the "Polyglotte Bonaparte." As yet only the first part of the "Indo-Celtic Anthology" has appeared; but the small commencement shows that it will be one of the most interesting works of the kind brought out in this country. The publication contains, synoptically arranged, first, the eight Celtic dialects as they are spoken in Great Britain, Ireland, and France, in this year, 1861; and, secondly, the principal Indian dialects, accompanied by a Latin version for reference. The first chapter of St. Luke, verses 28 and 42, is taken as basis of these various specimens. The effect, to the uninitiated, is quite striking—striking to find the language of Connaught, Shetland, and the Isle of Man, so nearly allied to Hindostanee. The printing of the work is excellent, and does great credit to Mr. Wilde's typographical establishment. A more important work than the "Indo-Celtic Anthology" never came from a provincial press, and Shrewsbury may be proud of having been honoured by Christoll Terrien.

The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry. By ISAAC TAYLOR. London: Bell and Daldy, 1861.

The author does his best to allay the storm raised by the *Essays and Reviews*. He thinks that religious questions require a candid reconsideration every thirty or forty years. He calls these changes of opinion "a departure upon a radius from the central authority of the Scriptures." His style is rather obscure. But he seems so far to agree with the *Essayists* and *Reviewers* as to think we must not adhere too obstinately to the letter of Scripture in this advanced period in the history of the world.

The Kensington Park Choral Association is about to execute "Mozart's First Mass," which its honorary secretary styles "a service."

Law (as reports of the vestry proceedings of St. James's, Westminster, show) has again entered that unlucky building—her Majesty's Theatre. We should conceive that the chances of its re-opening next season are thus reduced.

The receipts of the Paris theatres, concert-rooms, and other places of public resort, during the last month, amounted to 1,507,672*fr.*, being an increase on those of September of 291,658*fr.*

After Christmas M. Fechter will appear as *Iago* at the Princess's Theatre.

Mr. Roebuck's name is amongst the lecturers at the Salisbury Literary Institute. He lectures there on the 17th on the subject of Education.

The long-expected memoir of John Wilson ("Christopher North") is announced by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas.

"A History of Short-hand Writing," by Mr. Matthias Levy, will be published immediately by Messrs. Trubner and Co.

Mr. Howitt is writing a history of Spiritualism, which he will entitle "Gleanings in the Cornfields of Spiritualism." In it he will review the evidences for the appearance and manifestation of spirits in ancient and modern times, citing the experience and opinions of Greeks and Romans.

Mr. Thornbury's "Life of Turner," long announced, is out at last. Professor Bain's papers in *Fraser's Magazine*, "On the Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology," "Town and Country Sermons," by the Rev. Charles Kingsley; "Celebrated Friendships," by Mrs. Thomson; Mr. J. W. Cole's translation of M. Guizot's "Christian Church and Society in 1861;" a work on "The American Union: its Effect on National Character and Policy; with an Inquiry into Secession as a Constitutional Right, and the Causes of the Disruption," by Mr. James Spence, are valuable books announced as out.

Paternoster-row, says the *Athenaeum*, is about to possess its architectural feature, like some other of our streets. On the building lately occupied by Messrs. Longman and Co., and their neighbours, Messrs. Blackwood, a new and spacious edifice is to be erected for the former firm, which will combine beauty with convenience.

Two copies of the works of Frederick the Great (says the *Literary Gazette*) have been struck off on vellum, at an expense of 450*l.* per copy, and presented to the King of Prussia, who ordered one to be placed in his own library, and presented the other to the Berlin Library.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Light of the World," is to be seen at Mr. Corbould's studio, Eldon Lodge, Victoria-road, Kensington, on presentation of a visiting card.

A fresco painting of the fifteenth century, of rather large dimensions, has just been discovered behind a coating of stucco in the Frankfurt cathedral. It represents the Crucifixion of Christ, with John and Maria. The latter figure is particularly fine, and betrays the hand of an eminent master.

A new translation of the Koran is announced, which, it is said, will somewhat modify the common opinion that the Koran is a dry book.

At Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co.'s trade sale last week the leading books went off well. We find that 1,100 of the "Selections from the Writings of Mr. Ruskin,"—1,200 of Thackeray's "Four Georges,"—1,300 of his "Lovel the Widower,"—1,500 of Mr. Trollope's "Framley Parsonage,"—and 750 of Leigh Hunt's Correspondence were sold.

Voltaire's correspondence with the Duchess of Saxe Gotha has just been issued by Didier, in Paris, and contains, besides the letters which are here printed for the first time, many interesting and unpublished things.

Abd-el-Kader is said to have written a volume of poems in the French language.

Miss Kavanaugh's new work, "French Women of Letters," is to be published in two volumes early in the ensuing week.

Mrs. Mary Howitt is employed in translating Miss Bremer's new book, "Travels in the Holy Land," which will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

Messrs. Abbot, Barton, and Co. have just issued a complete and revised list of all the newspapers published in the United Kingdom, with the date of publication and the politics which they profess. The catalogue is a long one, and it contains the particulars of the latest additions which have been made to the periodical press of the country.

Mr. Russell Smith has a new work in the press, by Mr. Orchard Halliwell, on "Rambles in Western Cornwall in the Footsteps of the Giants," with notes on the Celtic remains of the Land's-end district and the Scilly Islands. Mr. Smith is also preparing a work which promises great interest, "The Footsteps of Shakespeare; or, a Ramble with the Early Dramatists," which will contain some new information concerning Shakespeare, Lyly, Marlowe, Green, and other writers.

Messrs. Trubner announce a work, edited by William Stirling, M.P., "Mémoires de la Cour d'Espagne sous le Règne de Charles II., 1678-1682." The work is to be illustrated with a photographic portrait of Charles II., printed in quarto, by Whittingham.

Sir William and Lady Don were engaged, at the last advices, at Sandhurst, Australia. They were shortly to return to the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, and play over the Christmas holidays.

"The World, the Flesh, and the Devil" is the startling title of a Church novel, by a clergyman, announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

The last novelty concerning M. de Chailly arrives from New York. It appears that he is not the author of "African Explorations," but it is the work of a New York literary "rowdy" named Nordoff, commonly known as "The Baron." This information is commended to the serious attention of Dr. Gray and the *Morning Advertiser*.

Dr. C. Lottner, of the University of Berlin, has made an etymological analysis of all English words; being a list of all the prefixes, roots, and suffixes in English, with all the words containing each prefix, root, and suffixes under it. The work will be given to us, under the care of Mr. F. J. Furnivall, editor of the Philological Society's proposed new English Dictionary, and will be published by Messrs. Trubner and Company.

Messrs. Day and Son have in preparation a series of "authentic and beautiful views of the interior and exterior of the International Exhibition of 1862, intended to correct the erroneous and unfavourable impressions created by the prints already published."

WOMAN.

By DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON.

The day-god sitting on his western throne,
With all his gorgeous company of clouds—
The gentle moon, that meekly disenchants
Her beauty when the solar glare is gone.
The myriad eyes of night—the pleasant tone
Of truant rills, when o'er the pebbled ground
Their silver voices tremble—the calm sound
Of rustling leaves in moonlight forests lone.
The cheerful song of birds—the hum of bees—
The rephyr's dance that, like the footing hue
Of moonlight fays scarce prints the glassy seas
Are all enchantments. But, oh! what a life
When music, poetry, and love combine
In WOMAN'S VOICE and INHERENT DIVA.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon is busy with another book, "The Story of Lord Bacon's Life, drawn up from authentic and unpublished papers," which will appear before the end of the year.

Two English Dictionaries, edited by Mr. F. J. Furnivall, are announced by Messrs. Trubner and Co., as in the press. The first, a "Concise Early English Dictionary for the Period from 1250 to 1526," the beginning of the early English to the date of the first English New Testament; and the second a "Concise Middle-English Dictionary for the Period 1526 to 1674," the date of first English New Testament to Milton's Death. These announcements cannot but evoke a lively expectation in all who are interested in the history of our language.

"Reminiscences of the Life, with some of the Letters of the late Duchess of Orleans," is announced by Messrs. Binn and Goodwin, of Bath. It is a translation from the German of Dr. E. H. Von Schubert.

Notes

ON PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."—As you like it.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

The English Opera of *Robin Hood* has been brought out at this house in a most triumphant style. We were at this theatre on Friday last, and saw the new prima donna, Madame Gerbelli for the first time. We were not disappointed in her. She takes the part of *Marian*. She has a rather powerful soprano voice of a sweet and sympathetic character, though a little thin and wiry in the upper notes, and she is perhaps rather too fond of making the most of showy and brilliant passages. In the first part of the *scena* in the second act, her style was exquisitely sweet and easy; but towards the close of it, where the composition is more elaborate, her execution though in some respects sufficiently brilliant—was too obvious an effort. Her voice was not always equal to her science. As an actress she is pleasing, but not very animated or powerful, though in the scene in which *Robin Hood* is torn from her arms, and that in which she entreats her father to forgive him, there was considerable tenderness and pathos. Her figure is good, and her movements graceful. She gave the ballad of "True love, true love in my heart," with exquisite sweetness—her tones throughout being silvery, clear, and tender. This is her proper style, and we should like her better if she were less ambitious of success in florid and brilliant passages, in which she too often betrays the only defects of her fine voice.

Mr. Haigh is the *Robin Hood* of the piece, and he won rapturous applause in the ballad of "My own, my guiding star." It was warmly encored, and the call was obeyed. He fully deserved the compliment. That song was indeed a treat. Its tenderness, its simplicity and melodiousness were beyond all praise. Mr. Santley, as the *Sheriff*, charmed all ears and hearts within his reach by the style in which he gave the song "From childhood's dawn." His rich, lustrous voice, so full and fluent, has rarely displayed itself to more advantage, or with a more delicious effect. The four-part song "Now the sun has mounted high," (a chorus of men) was given with remarkable care and precision—nothing could be better. In fact, the whole opera (and a very delightful one it is) is got up with every possible advantage, and the large company of admirable singers have been most carefully trained. All lovers of music, who have the opportunity, should hasten to enjoy the exquisite entertainment prepared for them at this noble theatre.

DRURY LANE.

Mr. E. T. Smith is making up, as well as he can, for a poor company, by the introduction upon the boards of this theatre of Miss Avonia Jones from Australia. If he had a few actors, male and female, really fit to perform in the same theatre with her, he would carry all before him; but a single star will not make a luminous night. Miss Jones has neither a commanding figure nor a very graceful one, nor has she much majesty of gait. Yet her attitudes and gestures are often truly dramatic and picturesque, and, though she is not pretty, her countenance is highly expressive, and far from unpleasing. Neither in voice nor in manner is she particularly feminine; but there is power in the one and earnestness in the other. From the first scene to the last she impressed us with a lively sense of her great capabilities as a tragic actress, and whatever cold criticism might object to her performance, in detail, it would be impossible for any person of ordinary sensibility to resist the general effect of such animated and forceful acting in the passionate and pathetic passages of the play. The scene in which *Medea* on her knees solicits her children to approach her was perfectly overwhelming in its pathos, and no mother amongst the audience could have witnessed it without painful emotion. She has her faults, but, whatever critics may say, she has secured the public favor. She has taken at once a high position on the English stage; and we congratulate the lessee of this theatre on his good fortune in securing so great an acquisition.

We were present at the first morning performance at this theatre of the Lilliputian Company of singers and dancers, the oldest of the company being only fourteen, and the youngest nine. This company of little Spaniards consists of fifty members, and they all either acted, sang, or danced so well, and showed such intimate acquaintance with the business of the stage, as excited both astonishment and admiration. The representation of Donizetti's comic opera of "Il Campanello" seemed very clever, indeed, while the ages of the actors were born in mind; and the ballet of "Catorina, or La Fille du Bandit," was a delightfully picturesque and animated spectacle,

and must be pronounced most successful—even without any reference to the ages of the dancers. In fact the lilliputian character of the figures but increased our pleasure and admiration. The *prima danseuse*, Mlle. Mariana Flori, only nine years of age, was a perfect marvel of grace, agility and skill. The whole *troupe* were admirably trained, but we cannot say the same of the orchestra, which, on more than one occasion, perplexed the sweet little dancers very obviously. Considering the dreary state of the weather there was a good attendance in pit and boxes; but no doubt there will be a fuller house as soon as it is generally known that a prettier sight than the little mimic band of robbers who seize *Salvator Rosa* amongst the rocky and romantic mountains, is not to be witnessed on any other stage in London.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

This little theatre is the favourite temple of the comic muse. It has been long famous for its companies of clever and popular comedians. Mr. Buckstone is a host in himself, but with the modesty of true talent, unwilling to trust to himself alone, and resolved to be no monopolist of applause, he is but the centre or leader of a company of congenial spirits, who are quite capable, every one of them, to take his or her proper share in keeping up the ball of merriment. The comedy of "Our American Cousin," though not worthy of criticism as a literary composition, being full of the most vulgar absurdities, is yet capable of being turned into a means of irresistible drollery in such hands as are available at this theatre under Mr. Buckstone's management. We never saw an audience laugh more heartily and good humouredly than at the representation of "Our American Cousin" at the Haymarket. It made even those laugh, "whose lungs were tickled o' the score." Mr. Sothorn in an English actor who has gained his histrionic reputation on the other side of the Atlantic, but he has now become suddenly famous in his native land; the hero of the piece is in his hands. He is the *Lord Dundreary*, a very weak-headed, oblivious, stammering, awkward, yet not vulgar dandy. If Mr. Sothorn is or can be as successful in other parts as in this, he will be a very great accession indeed to the British stage. On this occasion every look, every gesture, every movement, was the perfection of the ludicrous. The poorest, stalest jokes were made to tell. But we have yet to know how much he owes to his own natural appearance, or to the adaptability of his part to his peculiar powers. For aught we yet know he may be a sort of single-speech Hamilton of the stage, though we do not think it. Mr. Buckstone's *Asa Trenchard*, the "American Cousin," is not one of his very best personations—it is not Transatlantic enough; in fact it is not only not sufficiently national, it is not sufficiently individual either in the author's sketch or the actor's filling up. But Mr. Buckstone never quite fails in anything, and he shook our sides very thoroughly even in this poor part, so little prominent or characteristic. Mr. Chippendale, as *Able Marcot*, a poor tutor who becomes a drunkard from disappointment in love, but still keeps his better nature not quite contaminated or destroyed, was peculiarly successful. He represented the sad imbecility of injured health and intellect to the life, and in his noble struggle to redeem himself, stirred the hearts of the audience with a touch of genuine pathos. Mrs. Charles Young, as *Florence Trenchard*, who rejects the love of the poor family tutor, *Abel Marcot*, subsequently a low attorney's clerk, performed the part of a wealthy heiress, proud but generous, with much spirit, ease and grace. And Miss Oliver, as *Miss Mary Merideth*, reduced to poverty by the death of a wealthy relative, made a charming dairy-maid, contented with her humble lot. But we cannot particularise further. The whole company filled their several parts in the most satisfactory manner.

ADELPHI.

The "Colleen Bawn" ran through nearly 300 nights—a marvellous success. The author of that drama has brought out another sensation piece, "The Octoroon; or, Life in Louisiana." It was acted for the first time on Monday night. It is a melodrama in five acts. We have not space for all the details of the story. Suffice it to say that the heroine *Zoe* (a natural child) is an octoroon, which means eighth in blood—offspring of a white man with a quadroon. A young white man, *George Peyton* (Mr. Billington), who inherits the plantation on which *Zoe* (Mrs. Boucicault) is legally a slave, though brought up as a free woman, falls in love with her. The affection is mutual; but the marriage of a white man with an octoroon is illegal. According to the story, *George Peyton* opens a vein in his arm and infuses the blood of *Zoe* into it that he may swear he has black blood in him, and thus evade the law. But this is not turned to account in the play. An over-energetic of bad character, *McCluskey* (Mr. Emery), is also in love with *Zoe*, and purchases her at auction. To avoid his detested embrace, *Zoe* resorts to poison, and contrives that she shall die by the hand of her accepted lover, for as he hands her some water she drops the poison into it, drinks it off and dies. The auction scene is truly touching, and many other passages in the play are striking and effective, but the audience were so disappointed by the tragical conclusion that the applause was mingled with strong expressions of disapprobation. To increase the vexation *George* is made to marry a languid and affected Southern beauty, *Dora*, for whom he has no affection. The piece must be altered and a happier termination supplied or there will be no chance of a lengthened popularity for it. Mrs. Boucicault's *Zoe* was graceful and pathetic in the extreme, and *Dora* the white Belle was personated very cleverly indeed by Miss Latimer who on this occasion made her first appearance in London. She is a decided acquisition. Mr. Boucicault's *Salom Scudder*, a good-natured overseer, was capital, and *Pete*, the white-headed negro, was represented with great truth and animation by Mr. George Janison, an American actor.

Mr. Toole appeared as *Upton Sport*, in the "Pretty Horsebreaker," and received a warm welcome from a most crowded house.

ST. JAMES'S.

A new serio-comic drama, "The Poor Nobleman" has just been brought out at this theatre. It is taken from the French.

STRAND.

In a new comic drama, "Is it the King?" a promising debutante, Miss Ada Swansborough, has made a successful first appearance in London. We have not room this week for a critical notice of her performance.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Falconer's new drama, entitled "Peep o' Day; or, Savourneen Declish," has been produced at this theatre with great success. Mr. Tebbin's new scenery is very beautiful.

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.

The famous Miss Kelly, some twenty years ago, established this little theatre at the back of her private residence in Dean Street, Soho. After Miss Kelly's retirement from the stage it met with various fortunes and has been devoted to various purposes. Dickens, Mark Lemon, Forster, and Douglas Jerrold once played in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour" at this house. It has lately been formally re-opened under the management of Mlle. Abina di Rhona, a young Servian comic actress and danseuse. Since her last appearance she has learnt our language, and speaks it very prettily in spite of a foreign accent. She opened her theatre with a long, dull melodrama, *Star Gell*, but for the future we may expect at this little theatre nothing but sparkling vaudeville, light comedy, farce and ballet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chevalier Nigra, and not Garibaldi, as reported, has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle, first class, on Abdel-Kader, for the protection which the Emir gave to the Christians of the Lebanon.

Ismail Paşa, the well-known Hungarian General Kmety, is about to retire from the military service of Turkey, and to reside in London.

Three officers of the Milanese Lancers were assassinated by the brigands on the 31st ult., while walking in the neighbourhood of Foggia.

The sculptor Giovanni Pandiani, of Milan, has been commissioned by M. Ernesto Zuccari, of London, to execute a white marble statue of Garibaldi. It is to be of the natural size, and will be sent to England.

A NEW ORDER OF BANKRUPTS.—The list of bankrupts is beginning to take rank amongst light periodicals, with occasional sensational paragraphs. The old list was rather monotonous in its stories; but the new contributors give great variety to it. Thus on the roll may now be seen "Esquires," causing one to wonder as to what stock in trade was badly managed by those too-enterprising gentlemen. "Barristers-at-Law," too, now add dignity to the company, and men of strange vocations afford a pleasant perplexity. What, for instance, is a "Mango-manufacturer?" Can it be a dealer in slaves? Of "solicitors" there is such a number as may well gratify a large, but ungenerous, public of sufferers. The name would appear to be one which is supposed to carry distinction with it, for one bankrupt in Tuesday night's *Gazette* describes himself as "Solicitor—for orders in a saw-mill." This last individual is a wag, and may not despair of employment on some of the provincial papers most addicted to jokes.—*Athenaeum*.

THIEVISH CROWS.—The crows are the flying thieves of the place; and no article, however unpromising in its quality, can with safety be left unguarded in any apartment accessible to them. They despoil ladies' work-baskets, open paper parcels to ascertain their contents, will undo the knot of a napkin if it enclose anything eatable, and have been known to remove a peg which fastened the lid of a basket in order to plunder the provender therein. The following *ruse* seems almost beyond corvine craft:—One of these ingenious marauders, after vainly attitudinising in front of a chained watch-dog that was lazily gnawing a bone, and after fruitlessly endeavouring to divert his attention by dancing before him, with head awry and head askance, at length flew away for a moment, and returned bringing a companion which perched itself on a branch a few yards in the rear. The crow's grimaces were now actively renewed, but with no better success, till its confederate, poisoning itself on its wings, descended with the utmost velocity, striking the dog upon the spine with all the force of its strong beak. The *ruse* was successful; the dog started with surprise and pain, but not quickly enough to seize his assailant, while the bone he had been gnawing was snatched away by the first crow the instant his head was turned. Two well authenticated instances of the recurrence of this device came within my knowledge at Colombo, and attest the sagacity and powers of communication and combination possessed by these astute and courageous birds.—*Tenants' Ceylon*.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.—Sir Roderick Murchison, writing to a contemporary, in contradiction of some assertions lately made at Manchester by Dr. Cumming, adds the following interesting statement:—The hypothesis which I formed respecting the probable existence of gold in Australia, originated, and was proved to be true in this way. In the year 1844, when fresh from the gold-bearing Ural Mountains, I had the opportunity of examining a large collection of the rocks from the meridional chain of Eastern Australia, brought home by my friend Count Strzelecki, and I was so much struck by their resemblance to my Uralian rocks (also a meridional chain) that I publicly expressed my surprise, in addressing the Geographical Society, that no gold had yet been found in our distant colony. The more I reflected on the subject the more was I led to the belief that gold would be found in Australia, and in 1846 I urged the unemployed tin miners of Cornwall to emigrate and try their luck at gold-diggings. In 1848, having received small specimens of gold from two or three parties, I wrote to her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, and said that what had been a theory was then a realised fact; and expressing my opinion that Australia was about to become an auriferous region. This was three years before the so-called discovery of gold in Australia.

MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND.—The number of persons married in the spring quarter was 83,930. The marriage rate was 168 to 10,000 of the population, which is less by two than the average, and less by eight than the annual number married in the same quarter of last year, when, as is shown by the returns of the Poor Law Board, the laboring class were in a more thriving condition. By surveying the eleven great divisions of England, as these are constituted in the tables and with reference to their several contributions to the marriage-list, this result will be discovered that there was a decrease of marriages last spring as compared with the same period of 1860 in all these divisions except two. The southern counties, especially Surrey, maintained a fair proportion; and in the northern counties there was a very manifest increase. Durham, Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and Carlisle was in a prosperous condition, it, as may be presumed, the willingness in the unmarried to form the marriage relation, and a confidence in the ability to undertake its responsibilities, be the test of prosperity in England.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BALL.—The annual ball, given by the members of the London Rifle Brigade, took place on Thursday night at the Guildhall. There was a very large attendance, embracing representatives from most of the metropolitan and several of the provincial volunteer corps. As the company arrived they were duly presented to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who, during nearly the whole of the evening, occupied chairs of state at the upper end of the hall. Alderman Rose, major of the brigade, took a prominent part in conducting the proceedings, and among the guests were the Earl of Westmoreland, General Eyre, Colonel Gordon, Lieutenants J. C. and E. Mappin, several others of the regular army, Sheriffs Twentyman and Cockerel, with

several other City notabilities, Mr. Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." (See Illustration on page 104).

On Saturday evening a crowded and influential public meeting was held at the Vestry Hall, King's-road, Chelsea, for the purpose of aiding in the extension of the Western company of the 28th Middlesex (London Irish) rifles.

A rifle shooting contest took place at Wormwood Scrubs on Saturday afternoon between the members of the University College company, West Middlesex Rifles, for a very handsome silver cup, value £10 10s. presented by Messrs. H. and E. Lucas, to be shot for at ranges of 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, 5 shots each range. The prize was won by Sergeant De Morgan, with the excellent score of 28 points.

On Saturday the members of the 20th (North West) Middlesex, competed for their prizes, at the butts at Willesden.

The prizes consisted of a long Enfield rifle, the gift of Lieutenant Brewster, a money prize, and two sweepstakes. There were fifteen competitors for the prizes, and the shooting was under the superintendence of Sergeant-Instructor Osborn. The ranges were 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards, five shots at each range; the Enfield rifle was won by Private Caines, with 35 points, and the money prize by Private Leslie, with 27 points. The sweepstakes were won by Corporal Bennett and Private Caines.

On Saturday afternoon the contest between the members of the 1st Surrey Rifles for the Ladies' Challenge Cup was resumed at their range, Plumstead. Sergeant R. A. Puckle, of No. 4 company, is the winner of the Ladies' Challenge cup, by making 22 points. Private J. C. E. Hewett, of No 9 company, made 17 points, and consequently is entitled to the rifle.



THE AMERICAN WAR—TREING A REBEL.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN CHATSWORTH PARK.—On Thursday twelve members of the Bakewell and twelve members of the Chesterfield corps competed at the butts in Chatsworth Park, a large number of spectators being attracted to witness the proceedings, among whom were the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord George Cavendish, M.P., Lord E. Cavendish, Lady Louisa Cavendish, and other members of the Devonshire family. The result of the contest proved to be in favour of the Chesterfield party, who scored 127 points at 200, 400, and 500 yards, against 106 by the Bakewell corps.

On Saturday afternoon the battalion prize shooting of the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Corps, terminated by the

musketry instructors of the regiment firing for a silver cup, value £5, at their own butts and those belonging to the London Scottish Rifles, at Wimbledon-common. The ranges at which the competition took place were 200, 400, and 600 yards, five rounds at each. Corporal Taylor, of the 1st Whitehall company, won the prize, with a score of 19 points.

THE HARROW CHALLENGE CUP.—In continuation of the contest for the 25 guinea Harrow challenge cup, a match was shot off on Thursday at the South Middlesex rifle range at Caterham, between ten members of the D Company (Captain Dalbiac's 1st Inland Revenue) of the Civil Service Regiment, and ten members of the 10th company (Captain Harker's War

Office Company) of the South Middlesex, in which, after a close and exciting contest, the 1st Inland Revenue company proved victorious, defeating their opponents by two points only. The winners also made the largest number of hits.

A party of officers and men of the army last week commenced the long course of instruction at the Hythe School of Musketry. The course will last about ten weeks, and will be followed (about the beginning of February) by another short course of sixteen days for volunteers. There are fifty-four officers altogether now under instruction at the school, of whom twelve belong to the militia, and twelve are volunteer adjutants.

LADY ELFRIDA'S POWER.

"What's the matter, Withers?" Lady Elfrida asked, when her special waiting-woman answered her bell.

"I've been insulted, my lady."

"Indeed; and crying, too!"

"Yes, my lady."

"Oh, that is not the way to meet an insult, my good girl."

"No, my lady, so I've just been told."

"By whom?" She asked the question rapidly, as though some one were touching on her rights at Ravelin.

"The—the young man I spoke about, my lady. He's not a burglar; he's a diamond cutter, my lady. What did you want, my lady?"

"Take those letters down to the post before nine—yourself."

"Yes, my lady."

"Is the diamond cutter good looking?"

"Ye—es, my lady," said Withers, taking the ordinary apron journey.

"That is it," Elfrida thought, Withers having left the room; "this man knows I have a certain diamond, and wants the model of it—that accounts for that preposterous box of white clay; come in."

The door opened—it was Sir Harold.

As he entered she looked once more at the time-piece. He was as punctual to the hour as a placeman at a minister's.

"I have written the letter," he said, giving it to her almost with the air of a school-boy handing in a copy, "and as you said I have not written much."

"Right," she returned; "the less said the better."

She looked at the lines and read:

"I must tell you the truth, Constance—and in a few short words. We never can be man and wife. This is your misfortune—not your fault. I am told it is cruel to keep you in suspense, and so I speak out—you are Lady Falconridge's daughter, and the law I am told exculpates a man from a promise of marriage if he earns that the woman to whom he is promised may lose her reason. Remember you have yourself spoken to me of Lady Falconridge's oddness. It bears a worse name in reality. Forgive me. I am only just. If you know how blank I feel as I write, you would think less hard of me than you do.—HAROLD ANWOLD."

"That will do," said Elfrida; "send it to her."

CHAPTER XIV.

"What do it hall mean?" asked Bulkers; "which I've been in a many families, and many strange things seen in a many families, but what do it hall mean? Yere Sir Harold comes at six, and e goes up stairs, and which no light is called for, and no dinner is heat—and Sir Harold rides away agin afore nine. I ask," continued Bulkers, looking round with the air of a woman injured by ignorance; "I ask, what do it all mean?"

"May be," said one of the scullery people—a forward young woman—but here she was stopped by Bulkers, who, if she did want information did not want it from such a quarter as that.

It was quite true so far—Sir Harold Anwold had left Ravelin, and galloped away as though his life depended on the swiftness of his horse.

He was not a mile from the Castle when Constance, so pale and terror-stricken that she did not seem the same woman that she had been in the morning, opened the door of Elfrida's beautiful sitting-room. The letter had been given to her, and she had read it. Why, she knew not; but she was prepared for a terrible catastrophe.

She read the lines through. When she had finished them she neither fainted, nor flushed, nor cried out. It would seem to be a merciful providence, whereby we sustain our reason under great reverses of fortune, that the first shock deadens our perceptions to those which follow, so that a first agony endured, we are able to bear succeeding blows, either of which by itself would have caused terrible suffering.

Common cases of this kind may be found in mothers who lose several children rapidly one after the other. The shock of the first seems to blur or blunt the keenness of the faculties, so that it becomes impossible fully to comprehend the succeeding losses.

Dr. Livingston has noticed something of the same kind in physical nature. He says that upon the occasion of his being

seized by an infuriated lion, the massive animal shook him horribly and almost simultaneously with the grasp he made at him. The doctor continues, the effect was such that all consciousness of pain or fear was lost, and the dominant thought was one of curiosity as to what was to come next. He then points out that all wild animals have this habit of paralysing their living prey, and he even mentions the ordinary cat and dog as both possessed of this instinct, notwithstanding their long domestication.

Now, may not a similar providence decree that that partial paralysis, which is caused by the physical convulsion of the captured prey, shall be conferred upon the individual who receives so great a shock, that a succeeding calamity may not create such an agony as shall shake the very foundations of the mind?

Constance Falconridge had been gradually terrified by the strange visits of the medical men. She was prepared for a catastrophe, and it fell upon her in Sir Harold Anwold's terrible intimation as he left the room, after she had so passionately appealed to his strength and good faith. She might again be struck—she would not feel the blow.

She rose—but hesitated, then rang the bell; and when her maid presented herself, bade the astonished girl "watch" Lady Falconridge; then she left the room.

Elfrida was still sitting in the chair she had now, more or less, occupied for hours. The time had flown rapidly—perhaps not unpleasantly; for her intellect and power had been exercised, and it had been followed by the luxury of a reaction and quietude which she well knew how to enjoy.

"Elfrida, you know the truth, I see by your eyes?"

"Sit down, Constance," she returned.

"No, I cannot sit. Then the examination of your chest to-day was a pretence?"

"Yes."

"But why did you not confide in me, Elfy?"

"Simply because I was not sure that my suspicions were well founded, cousin Constance. Had they not been, and had I confided in you, as you call it, I should have needlessly pained you."

"Was it your idea entirely, or Harold's, to have the doctors?"

"Mine, entirely. I thought that if good could be done by their coming it could not be done too soon, so I fetched them."

"You were very good; what did they say to you here in your own room, Elfy?"

"They said—that I had feared truly."

"How did Harold learn the truth?"

"He passed the physicians on the road."

"He came to you for advice Elfy: we all seem to come to you for advice, Elfy, and you will help us, will you not?"

"Constance, I want to speak to you."

"Yes, cousin Elfrida."

"Do you know that some of us in this world are set out to be recluses, and live apart from the rest of men—that their own safety requires that they should be dominated, and have no power?"

"No, I have never known that such people have to exist; but I confess that I do not care for the world much, and that I desire no power. I only wanted a quiet gentle home, Elfy, and that I shall never—never have."

"Why?" said Elfrida, in the dead voice which sometimes possessed her.

The cousin hesitated, then took the letter from her bosom Elfrida's lips parted unkindly as she marked the letter's resting place.

"Constance, I have read that letter."

"Read it!"

"Yes; Sir Harold brought it to me before he sealed it."

"Why—Elfy?"

"As you—he came to me for my advice. I did not ask him to seek it. He came; he showed me that letter, and I told him he might send it."

"Might send it?" Constance cried.

"I mean—it were better sent than unsent."

"What, did you, a woman, Elfy, advise a man to crush a second woman, whom he had sworn to love, by telling her that, in one day, she had lost mother and husband for in a few weeks he was to have been my husband?"

"Yes, I did. You could bear both the shocks given at one time. You could not have borne the second if you had only felt it when partly recovered from the first. Believe me, if there is even another great shock threatening you it had better fall on you to-night than so near a time as to-morrow morning."

Constance did not notice any threat in those words themselves. She was asking herself why Sir Harold should abandon her, even though Lady Falconridge had fallen so low. For we are all selfish, brother, and though we love, though those we love be in deep tribulation, we cannot wholly forget our own being. She put her thoughts into words—

"Why should he desert me?"

"Why should you expect him to cling to you?" Elfrida asked fiercely; and so proud she looked, so abject her cousin, that Constance seemed the least noble of these two women, and to absolutely cower as she looked towards the other.

"Why not?" she asked.

"Why not?" Lady Elfrida continued. "What right have you—what right should I have—to claim a man who might fear his children should become what Lady Falconridge is? I say, as I said to Harold Anwold not an hour ago—if I had a curse within me which might descend below me to my children, I would die childless—I would not have them despise me, and hate me for their birth. Think of that, cousin Constance."

Cousin Constance was on the ground chained to Elfrida's very feet. The blank plain words seemed to bare her selfish-



THE BROOK IN DELAFORD PARK. BY HARDING.

Nor did she. Constance read that terrible, plain, candid letter as calmly as though it had been a sentence in a newspaper. The face changed—changed horribly, but she felt no shock. She had been widowed but an hour before—she could not feel the catastrophe whereby she learnt that she was to all intents and purposes an orphan also; for is not she wholly an orphan whose only living parent is insane?

She felt that portion of the letter referring to Lady Falconridge, in a measure, was true, and loving and watching her mother as she did, no one better than herself knew that her mother had not been for many days her own old self. Had she not noticed the poor lady's wandering ways? Had she not herself spoken of her odd ideas?

"But why should he tell me now that he breaks our engagement," she asked herself. Then a flood of filial love pouring into her heart, as she thought that she was thinking rather of herself than her mother, she turned towards Lady Falconridge and flung herself down near her.

No tears. It was not yet the blessed time of tears. The whole body was convulsed and trembling. An agony of pain but no tears.

The resolve to visit Elfy took a sudden possession of her

ness to her very soul. "He was right, and you also, Elfy. Oh, poor little cousin, I would not have their lives imperfect through me, that I might live happily. You are right, so far, Elfy; but, dear cousin, such children would not curse me, I feel sure, Elfy, for I never loved my mother more than I do now."

"See you the difference between the two women? One pictures what herodically-accursed children would believe of her, the gentle other only thinks 'how cruel it would be in me to induce them.'"

"You are right, Elfy, partly right; but oh, my mother, my mother; I love her more than ever."

The tears came here—the deep welling tears that have saved so many lives.

"But all this will not make any difference to us, Elfrida, will it? I shall soon forget Harold; that is, I hope so, now I know he did his duty, and that it might be a sin in me to forget; for, though you have not said the words, I know what you mean—I may have the seeds of that sorrow which has fallen on my mother. I will do my duty, Elfrida; and you will stay with us till some one who has a right to claim your perfect self, Elfy, shall take you from us?"

In her deep humiliation, Constance forgot the frequent dread of her cousin. Already she looked up to her as the superior being—already she looked upon herself as set apart from the great mass of humanity—as one upon whom the Almighty had written the word "alone."

"You will stop with us, Elfy, and help us?"

"Cousin Constance, I have proved to you some part of the truth, try and believe the rest—it is this, that it will be better for you to live unclouded by care and responsibility. A better thing may come for you; to-day be guided by what I say."

"Elfrida, your words seem to imply that more misfortune is near at hand, and especially near me; is it so?"

"I will answer you indirectly, Constance, and thus: 'Be sure that ALL I do is for the best.'"

"Then something further will happen; heaven help me," said Constance.

"I shall see Sir Jeffrey Pelton to-morrow," said Elfrida, "and then we shall talk more upon this subject."

With a strange contradiction of belief in Elfrida, and a violent opposition to the directorial tone in which she spoke, Constance took the hand Elfrida held out to her.

She was still hesitating whether she should throw herself upon her cousin's neck, when the madam, returned from her fluffy visitations, fussed into the room. She hardly knew how to speak or what to say, for she had been making an elaborate explanation all the way home from the last visitation, to account for being so late. "A sudden attack of lumbago—poor Miss MacTavish." This was the gist of her speech, in the elaboration of which she had been sally put out by the coachman, who had so little respect for Priscilla, that he had actually sworn with indignation that his cattle had been kept out in the damp. So this speech, being impressed on Miss Harcourt's mind as she entered the drawing-room, it would not quit its hold even after she had been shocked by seeing Lady Falconridge asleep and the maid watching her, neither would it give way when she fussed into Elfrida's room in a state of extreme wonderment as to whatever was happening.

However, oddity as she was, she stood five feet two in her shoes, a good-hearted woman, and she it was who superintended the getting to bed of Lady Falconridge, who woke up calmly enough as they were moving her, and who smiled very placidly when the madam reassured her and told her to remain quiet, "my lady."

The next day Lady Falconridge was too weak to leave her room. She sat in a large chair near the window, watching the life out of doors. She had the appearance of a fever patient in whom the crisis is past, but who is still weak, and not quite sure that he has gained a new lease of life.

"Watching the life out of doors." A few words, and yet how much lies within them—"watching the life out of doors." In a close room, surrounded by various comforts, and yet a prisoner. Every movement beyond the window shall seem to you, imprisoned as you are, an unspeakable luxury. The life of that labouring man has always been one of the lowest form of toil, he has sought to look forward to throughout his life but toil, and he can with considerable safety anticipate that his deathbed will be a poverty-stricken one, yet how, being imprisoned and watching the life out of doors, will you watch him and envy him the luxury of breathing healthy life. He has hardly a care—you are worn down with care, and if perchance he look up and see your pale wan face at the window, his features will wear a look of pitying awe and obtuse sympathy. Thus you are, he and you, together an evidence of the equality of providence and the merciful dispensation of happiness. You shall be rich, this labouring man quite poor; you shall have all the means of enjoyment, he none; and yet while your face is melancholy and wistful, his features are bright with a daily happiness—blank from want of thought. *Parbleu!* it is well for him he does not think. Would it aid him in his worldly pilgrimage to resolve within himself the millions of impressions to which a little thought gives rise?

He thinks not and he is happy. It is well to ponder on this blessed quality of happiness, to remark how absolutely it comes from within, and how absolutely independent it is of outward attributes. Given a healthy body, and a healthy mind, no matter of how low a character, and here are your only elements of happiness. Here passes Dives in his carriage with a wan countenance and a weary body, bored pretty well to death, and yet he shrinks from Lazarus, who passes before the carriage, and with upturned face, who is under such a cloud that he has only one shoe for both feet, whose jacket has not a bit of the original fabric left, and who yet sings as he goes along because in his beggar's itinerary he knows he is coming to a good-hearted village. He can look forward to the inevitable incarceration with some pleasure, ameliorated as it is with baths, warm clothing and housing, and that exercise at the crank or wheel which answers all the ends for procuring a healthy condition of body which are put into operation at an extremely important price, at Dr. Lane's hydropathic establishment.

It is true that sometimes it is Dives who is happy, and Lazarus who is cloud countenanced and dejected, because Lazarus will fall sick, bodily or mentally, as easily as Dives himself; but this does not in any way damage the argument that all happiness comes from within, and that, therefore, happiness depends upon absolute bodily and mental health. There can be no happiness in "watching the life out of doors"—

whether it be between the bars of a miserable jail, or the curtained windows of a luxurious sick room, is immaterial—we are imprisoned, and we pine for liberty. An iron cage, or a golden one, it matters not. There the bars exist, and we are not free. "Watching the life out of doors." Heaven guard you from it, or, if you must endure that sorrow, Heaven grant you a better after life of sympathy with other sufferers gained by your knowledge of what dull torments lie in the imprisonment of a sick room.

Constance did not leave her mother during one moment. The madam, too, showed a brisk good-heartedness in looking after Lady Falconridge. Only Elfrida remained away.

She did not come near what may now be called the sick-room for one moment.

It was a dismal day at the Castle. Visitors called, but did not pass the threshold, and "critical court below stairs," as the kitchen has been called, enjoyed its supper beer none the less for the zest of mystery which gave the malt a rare and exquisite flavour.

"Well," said Bulkens, "two days and no dinners, one 'ud fancy I wanted to pisen 'em." For we all mix our little selves up with events which pass about us, and it was only natural in Bulkens to suppose that if no dinners were eaten, she had something to do with it.

"Well, yere's another day," said Bulkens on the following morning, "and there's some letters at any rate," continued this personage, feeling the post-bag, "and for summon."

Amongst those letters was one for Elfrida. She opened it, and gravely inspected an enclosed official looking paper. It was a warrant, signed by a magistrate, and sworn to by Doctors Harkens and Hall by force of which Lady Falconridge could be incarcerated as a person unfit to be at large or to direct her own actions.

About eleven Sir Jeffrey Pelton came. The watchful servants, who by this time were quite sure something extraordinary had happened, noticed that he looked grave, and it was immediately whispered about in the servants' hall that Sir Jeffrey had asked for Miss Falconridge, and not for "my lady."

When Constance entered the room where Sir Jeffrey was waiting for her he noticed she was changed, and he said so, compassionately.

She was changed. Two days before she had been suddenly transmuted from a girl to a woman—since that time she had learnt to be a sacrificial woman, to become that something so much nearer heaven than a mere happy human creature. She had lived hitherto lightly, and had had little need to think much of others: now a life, and her mother's, was in her care. That mother was the sole object of her life, she was alone with the woman who had given her birth—quite and utterly alone.

"You want to see me, Sir Jeffrey."

"Yes, my dear; I suppose I need scarcely speak to you of what you must know already."

"Of the doctor's decision regarding my mother," Constance replied, with much quiet dignity. "No, I do not require to be spoken to on that subject. May I ask you, Sir Jeffrey, candidly, why you want to see me; for I need not remind you that I sent word down both Lady Falconridge and I were too ill to see you."

Sir Jeffrey looked ill at ease. "Why, Constance, what on earth else you that you should speak so coldly to me?"

"I hardly know, uncle," she returned, "except that the events of the last two days have made me ponder than I was."

A moment's awkward silence followed, then Constance said: "I am sure, uncle, you have something serious to say to me, which is totally apart from my mother's position; I know you have—am I not right?"

"Yes."

"Pray speak at once; I believe Elfrida spoke truly when she said that it is the wisest plan never to fence with a catastrophe by suppressing it till it is half discovered—I do pray you, uncle, to tell me the very worst."

"Then as you think thus, Constance, you will not have to pardon me for what I am to say. Have you ever read, or heard the particulars of your father's will?"

"No," she answered in dismay.

"It was an odd will," Sir Jeffrey continued; hesitating to speak the awful truth.

"I do pray you to speak out, uncle; this suspense is unendurable."

"Then, candidly, Constance," said the baronet, "Lord George had some knowledge of the calamity existing in your mother's family, and by which she is now attacked, and he provided that if such a misfortune should occur, the entire property should pass to his brother, or his representative: that representative is, I need not tell you, Lady Elfrida herself."

"You cannot mean that we are disinherited."

"Disinherited, no, Constance, and if you were there is my home; but Ravelin is no longer either your mother's or yours; I confess I can't make out Lord George's meaning in penning such a will, but there it is in black and white, my poor girl."

It has been said that one shock following rapidly on another is easily borne; the merciful providence was not withheld from Constance. She heard the news very calmly.

"Then," she at last said; "Lady Elfrida Falconridge is really the heiress of Ravelin."

"Yes, by Jove," said the baronet, with a kind of sudden surprise, as though the fact had not yet occurred to him in such glaring truth.

"I cannot believe it," Constance said after a pause in which a reaction had taken place; "my father could never have made such a will."

"There's the parchment," said plain matter-of-fact Sir Jeffrey; "there it is in black and white."

"Then I am sure the law, if it is merciful, cannot permit such a will to hold good."

"That's another question," said the baronet; "but I'm quite sure there is no provision in law to meet such a kind of will."

"Are you sure of that, uncle?"

"Quite—met my lawyer at the market town yesterday, and told me so."

"And drive into chancery? No, no, if you do you'll be as bad as—I beg your pardon," the baronet continued; "I did not mean to hurt you, Constance."

"Nor will Lady Elfrida, surely, take advantage of such a will, if it is just."

"I fear she cannot help herself," said Sir Jeffrey; "at least she told me so. Believe me, you had better trust in Lady Elfrida. All she will do will be for the best."

"I will go and speak to Elfy; stay here, uncle, till I return."

The poor girl left the room.

Before two minutes had past she returned. Her face was white and frightened.

"Uncle, she will not see me."

The baronet started—started at the news, but the consideration of a few moments served to restore that confidence in the new heiress of Ravelin which Sir Jeffrey, in common, it seemed, with all about her, possessed.

"Perhaps she is right," he said. "She may know I'm here, guesses that I have told you the news, and thinks it best that she shall not see you till—till you are accustomed to the loss. I will go and speak to her."

As he spoke the baronet rose and left the room. The action was so rapid that in opening the door he saw a man running away from it—a sharp, clever, yet common-looking man.

"Hallo," said the baronet, "what are you doing, my good fellow, at the door?"

"All right, Sir Jeffrey; servants' hall—locksmith," said the man, and saluting with his cap, which seemed naturally to hang on one side of his head, he slipped into a side passage.

Sir Jeffrey, taking the man at his word, and supposing him a locksmith, forgot his existence within the half-minute's space it took him in reaching Elfrida's rooms.

She was quite willing to see him.

She greeted the baronet with the air of receiving Sir Jeffrey in her own house, and fell to business at once.

"I will not see Constance any more," she said; "it can benefit neither of us, and therefore an interview will be more than useless. See—I have received this by the morning post."

It was the properly signed certificate alleging Lady Falconridge's unfitness to direct her own actions.

The baronet having read it gravely, handed it back to Lady Elfrida.

"You already know, Sir Jeffrey, with what promptitude I act. It will save much unpleasant opposition if Lady Falconridge and Constance will fall in with my views, which, as you know, will make no difference in their daily lives."

The baronet bowed in his hearty manner. "Quite true," he replied.

"The first step," she continued in business-like tones, "is to be recognised by the servants. This must be done." As she spoke she rose and rung the bell, and upon Withers answering it she bade that young person send the housekeeper to her.

Lady Elfrida spoke no word till Mrs. Quinton entered the room. The housekeeper having done so, a little ruffled perhaps that she had been "sent for" by one of the young ladies, she was at once thrown off her guard by Lady Elfrida saying abruptly, "Mrs. Quinton, for the future, I am mistress of Ravelin?"

The housekeeper looked aghast, then awkwardly turned to the baronet, as though questioning him upon the credence of her senses.

"It is quite true," said the baronet; and in a few brief words he told the housekeeper of Lady Falconridge's state, and the consequences it involved.

"If you want further proof," Elfrida said, hardly, "see here;" and she handed the medical certificate to the housekeeper.

"Of course, Sir Jeffrey," said the housekeeper, "such being the case—and such being the case, I shall know how to direct the servants. If my lady is no more my lady it is no fault of mine," the afflicted housekeeper continued; "and," she added to Elfrida—"and, of course, I shall obey your orders, my lady."

She started. This was, of course, the first time the housekeeper had called her "my lady." She had been Lady Elfrida, now she was "my lady," the mistress of Ravelin!

(To be continued in our next.)

SPORTING NEWS.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.—The race for this piece of plate, the most important of the contests at the Liverpool autumn meeting, was won on Friday by Mr. Lincoln's Petra, aged five years. The value is two hundred sovereigns, given by the lessee, added to a handicap sweepstakes of twenty-five sovereigns each, ten sovereigns forfeit; second to receive fifty sovereigns out of the stakes. Winners extra. Mr. Harrison's Lady Ripon was second, and Mr. Merry's Russley third. The winner stood third on the betting at the start.

DEERFOOT, THE INDIAN, AGAINST THREE CHAMPIONS.—Great excitement was caused at Portsmouth last week by the announcement that Deerfoot would contend in a ten miles race against Mills, the six miles, and Brighton the four miles champions, and Howard; the latter having performed the marvellous feat of going 100 miles in less than nineteen hours—eighteen hours and forty-eight minutes, including stoppages. A sum of £60 had been raised by officers and others; £50 of which was to be awarded to the first man, and £10 to the second. The race came off on Thursday. After a severe contest the Indian was hailed as winner, Mills coming in second. Brighton gave up. The ten miles were run in 54 minutes 25 seconds.

A HORSE-RIDE FROM LONDON TO PLYMOUTH.—Mr. F. Pengelly, a cab proprietor, of Plymouth, arrived at the Raglan Barracks, Devonport, on Saturday at 10.15 a.m., accomplishing a ride from London on an iron gray cob mare in forty-six hours forty-five minutes. The mare was fed with gual, and her rider refreshed himself with oat-cake. Both mare and rider appeared in no way distressed at the conclusion of the feat. Mr. Pengelly was to reach Plymouth within forty-eight hours.

KNUX AND SUELL MATCH AT DONCASTER FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—On Saturday week a severe contest at knur and spell for the championship of England and £50 a side, took place on the racecourse at Doncaster, between William Stables, better known as "Bill at Mount," near Bradford, and Kirk Stables, of New Wortley, near Leeds, in the presence of nearly 2,000 spectators, principally persons brought by special train from Bradford, Leeds, and Sheffield. Stables was declared victor.

Father Jacques, the confessor of Count Cayoux, has received from Victor Emmanuel the insignia of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

—o—
FRANCE.

The general purport of the conversations which took place between the Emperor of the French and M. Ratazzi during the recent visit of the latter to Paris are said to be as follows:—The Emperor did not originate any suggestion about giving precedence to the Venetian question; but, in the course of discussion, indicated the possibility of events in eastern Europe, especially in the Herzegovina, bringing about a condition of things which might force the Venetian question up for prompt decision. With regard to Rome, the Emperor promised nothing definite, but did not give the distinct denial of all hope of arrangement which common rumour has attributed to him.

General Cialdini is announced by the journals of Paris to have arrived in that city, where his coming was looked for with much interest. Accounts we had received from Turin had led us to believe that his journey was postponed.

ITALY.

TRIN, Nov. 20. (Evening).—The Italian Parliament was re-opened to-day.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Ricasoli, President of the Council, explained the present state of the Roman question. He said that he had drawn up a plan of reconciliation between religion and liberty, and between the State and the Church. He had requested the Emperor Napoleon to become mediator, but, owing to the little disposition to conciliation on the part of the Roman court, the mediation had not been attended with any result.

Baron Ricasoli then laid on the table of the House the documents relating to this project of arrangements.

The project contains eleven articles, of which the following is a summary:—

"The Pope and the cardinals are to preserve their dignity and inviolability.

"Full liberty is guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff for his acts of divine rights as Chief of the Church.

"The Pope is empowered to send Nuncios to communicate with the bishops and the faithful, and to convene synods and councils without the intervention of the Government.

"The King of Italy renounces his right in respect of ecclesiastical benefices. The Italian Government also relinquishes all right of interference in the nomination of bishops.

"The King of Italy will guarantee to the Pope a certain revenue."

The eleven articles are preceded by an address to the Pope, accompanied by a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, requesting him to give the plan a favourable consideration.

A note, addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Chevalier di Nigra, was also laid on the table of the House. It instructs the Sardinian Minister at Paris to request the good offices of France in order to bring this project before the Pope, and says that, should the proposals it contains be rejected, the Italian Government could not, without difficulty, restrain the impatience of the people, who claim Rome as their capital.

After the speech of Baron Ricasoli, an animated discussion took place on the state of things in the Neapolitan provinces.

The Chamber resolved on discussing the state of things in Naples at the same time as the Roman question.

POLAND.

New arrests are reported. The Administrator of the Archbishopric of Warsaw is the latest victim of mark announced. This prelate, who is ill and old, has been carried to the citadel, and will be tried, it is said, by court-martial, in pursuance of special orders from St. Petersburg.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.—The insurgents in the Herzegovina have cut off all communication between Trebigne and Ragusa. Every day the struggle is assuming more formidable proportions. The Turkish army has been largely reinforced; and the insurgents are receiving constant accessions to their strength. A sudden visitation of snowy weather is said, however, to have driven Omar Pacha already into winter quarters.

PRUSSIA.—The primary elections, or choice of the persons who are to have votes for the return of members to Parliament, took place in Prussia on Wednesday. The result in Berlin is decidedly in favour of the Liberals; and telegrams received in the capital from the provinces seem to indicate a result generally similar throughout the country.

INDIA.

The Bombay overland mail has arrived, with dates to the 28th Oct.

The double administration of the Adjutant-General's department in Bengal for the Queen's troops and the Indian army is about to be abolished.

The official return of the number of deaths by cholera in the Delhi division states the total to be 2,161.

The murderers of the late Mr. and Miss Jennings at Delhi have been, it is said, apprehended in Central India, and are under trial there.

The ravages of cholera continue in Cabul and Kandahar. The average daily mortality is said to be 300.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.—Lord Canning has published important resolutions regarding the absolute sale of waste lands and the redemption of land revenue.

A SOUTHERN PRIVATEER IN SOUTH-AMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday.—A large paddle-steamer, the Nashville, flying the Confederate flag, has just arrived in our river, and landed the captain and the crew of the American ship Harvey Birch.

Captain Nelson, of the Harvey Birch, reports having left Havre on Saturday last, the 17th inst., bound for New York in ballast. On the 19th inst., when in lat. 49.6 N., long. 9.52 W., she was brought to by the Confederate steamer Nashville, Commander Peagrim, late of the United States' navy.

The Harvey Birch was immediately boarded by the officers and crew of the Nashville, who at once ordered the captain and crew, on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and some fresh provisions. Captain Peagrim then ordered the Harvey Birch to be fired, and laid alongside till she was burnt to the water's edge. Captain Nelson has just landed with his crew and officers, twenty-nine in all, and immediately placed himself in communication with Captain Britton, the United States' Consul at this port.

The Nashville is still lying in the river, flying the Southern Confederate flag. Captain Nelson says that Commander Peagrim states he has no commission from the Southern Government as a war steamer, and yet declares he is not a privateer.

The Nashville is preparing to come into dock for refitting, having experienced very bad weather since running the blockade at Charleston. Her crew consists of English and Irish, who, after shipment, were compelled to sign other articles.

The whole of the crew of the Harvey Birch with the exception of Captain Nelson and his two officers, were placed in irons until arriving here.

Captain Peagrim endeavoured to make Captain Nelson and his crew to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Captain Peagrim has communicated with Mr. Yancey.

REFORM CONFERENCE.—After considerable discussion the deliberations of this body have resulted in the adoption of a series of practical resolutions which had been previously prepared by the business committee. These resolutions expressed the dissatisfaction which was excited among the great body of the people by their exclusion from the franchise; and while leaving Reformers to agree upon the precise extension of suffrage which they should demand, they advise that a friendly and united support should be given to any honest measure of reform. The Conference further recommends that a National Reform Association should be formed, and that a conference be held in Birmingham immediately before the opening of Parliament, and one in London immediately after that event. Almost the entire sitting was occupied with a vigorous debate upon the question of manhood suffrage. Mr. Stokes, of Manchester, proposed the introduction of a clause in favour of that object, but he ultimately yielded to the wishes of the majority, and withdrew his amendment.

MORE SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—With regret we announce the loss of two more Hull steamers making a list of something like fifteen or sixteen in thirteen months; and on this occasion we have to lament a melancholy sacrifice of human life. One of these the Lion (screw steamer), belonging to Messrs. Brownlow, Lumsden, and Co., of Hull, Baltic trade, between 1,100 and 1,200 tons burden. She left St. Petersburg on Wednesday last; and it appears from a telegram, received on Monday by the owners, that she was driven, during a heavy gale on Friday, on shore at Ostargorholm, near the island of Gothland, two days' sail from St. Petersburg. She had on board a valuable cargo of tallow, hemp, wool, and seed. The whole of the hands managed to get on to the island, but the ship went to pieces in consequence of the fury of the storm tossing her about on the rocks.—The other vessel lost, the Enchantress, was a line vessel of some 300 tons burden, for some years past had been engaged in the Rotterdam trade. She left Hull on Wednesday evening last, and though she should have completed the passage in about twenty-four hours, and been back at Hull by Sunday, nothing has since been heard of her. She has not arrived at Rotterdam, and it is generally believed that she was caught in the severe gale of Thursday last, a short distance from Hull, and foundered with all hands. She was under the command of Captain Farr, and the crew numbered about fourteen hands. She had on board a valuable general cargo. Intelligence has been received in Liverpool, by the Africa, of the total loss of the ship Maritana. She struck on Egg Rocks—sometimes called Ball Rock—about one mile east of Boston Light. This took place about midnight on Saturday 2nd of November. The ship, being a very strong one, held together until next morning, leaking but little, she having no water between deck, but chafing very harshly on the

rocks. About seven a.m. on Sunday Captain Williams was amidstships, when he noticed that the vessel was breaking in two. He shouted "Look out for yourselves," but spoke no more. The ship separated just where he stood; he fell below, and was crushed to death as the vessel closed together again. The scene which ensued is described as terrible. The affrighted passengers and crew had lost the guiding spirit of the vessel; and, amidst intense excitement and confusion, they struggled against the fearful death that stared them in the face. Five seamen swam ashore, and seven others saved themselves on the poop. She remainder of the crew and passengers were swept off the wreck and lost.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN DUBLIN.—One of the most painful tragedies that has occurred in this city for years past was enacted on Wednesday, at 25, Cumberland-street. A person who had been waiting in an hotel at Bray, but now out of work, quarrelled with his sister-in-law about his shirt collars, when he took the poker and rushed upon her, and inflicted a serious wound on her left temple. She ran from him when his wife interposed, but he turned upon her, and most savagely attacked her, cutting her with the poker on the head in several places and about her person. She succeeded in getting away. Rendered mad at being thwarted in his murderous attack on his sister-in-law and wife, he took up a knife, and, catching hold of the youngest child, a boy of two years, he inflicted a fearful gash across his throat, covering the head almost from the body; then seizing the eldest child, he cut his throat, but the wound did not cause instantaneous death. The eldest child died shortly after being taken to the hospital. He was taken into custody and being brought up at the police-office he was remanded till the following morning.

FUNERAL OF MR. T. S. DUNCOMBE.—The funeral of this gentleman took place on Thursday at Kensal Green Cemetery. His remains were removed from Lancing, where the late member had been residing for the benefit of his health, on Tuesday, to his town residence, 3, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the entire arrangements being under the direction of Mr. Shillibier, of North-street Quadrant, Brighton, and 40, City-road, London. The funeral was strictly private—the son of the deceased, his two brothers, and Mr. Graham, his proposer at his elections, occupying the first carriage; Mr. Smith and three other gentlemen being in the second. The grave of the deceased is of brick, on the open ground on the north side of the cemetery, immediately between the vault where rest the remains of Lord Palmerston's sister, Mrs. Bowles, and the vault of Mr. F. Huth, the eminent merchant. The inscription on the coffin was as follows:—"Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, died 13th November, 1861, in the sixty-sixth year of his age." Upwards of 600 persons assembled at the cemetery, and followed the body to its final resting place, among them we noticed several of the celebrities of the borough the deceased gentlemen so long represented in Parliament.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT PADDINGTON.—At the Marylebone Police Court on Wednesday, Thomas Puzey, George Reeves, and Anne Collet, were on remand, charged with robbery, and also with the attempted murder of Mrs. Sarah Green, a widow lady, residing at 5, Fulham-place, Paddington. The evidence taken on a former occasion having been read over, Louisa Duffy was called, and said she lived with her mother at 27, Victoria-place, Westbourn-grove. The prisoner Reeves lodged in the house. Knew the other prisoners. Had seen all three at her mother's house. Remembers the 24th of October (the night of the attempted murder and robbery). All three prisoners came into the house at different times that night. The two men came in together, and left the house again about eight o'clock in the evening. The woman came in about six, went out about half past eight, and returned again between nine and ten. Was not aware whether the two men returned home that night; if they did, it must have been late. Reeves had one room. Both Puzey and the woman Collet have visited Reeves before the night of the 24th. On the night of the robbery Puzey wore a cap. Could not swear to the kind of cap. Reeves wore a hat, and had a moustache. The next morning Reeves and Puzey left the house together about ten o'clock. Inferred from that that they both came home together the previous evening. Saw Reeves on the following Saturday, and the woman Collet called in the evening of the same day, but Reeves was not at home. Mr. Venn, for the prisoners, asked the witness what time in the evening of the 24th it was when Reeves left the house, and if Puzey was with him. The witness stated that she believed the hour was about eight, and Reeves and Puzey were together. Inspector Steer said he entered the house after the robbery, and picked up a life-preserver, a mark, and a chisel. The prisoners were remanded for a week.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL SADLER'S WELLS.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, 25th, 26th, and 27th, RICHARD III. Overture first time at this Theatre. Mr. Phelps, other characters by Mr. Courtney, Mr. Edmund Phelps, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Ada Phelps, Mrs. F. E. Phelps, Mr. Edmund Phelps, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Mrs. Davis, Mr. Ligar. Thursday and Friday, 28th, and 29th, 1861, in a further entertainment. Saturday, 30th, a Favourite Play, in which Mr. Phelps will appear.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.

On Monday, Nov. 26th, THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE, and on Tuesday, THE TOY MAKER. Misses Henry Haigh, George Honey, Misses Thirlwall and Susan Fyne. After which last time, LULLINE.

Wednesday, THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE and last time, LULLINE.

Thursday, THE TOY MAKER, and for the last time RUY BLAS. Friday, THE TOY MAKER. After which first time this season, MARITANA. By Messrs. Henry Corrie, George Honey, Patey, Wallworth, Eugene Dussak, and W. Harrison; Miss Susan Fyne and Madame Gyrachella (her first appearance in this Opera). Saturday, THE TOY MAKER. After which (at eight o'clock), will be produced, first time, an entirely new and original Opera in Three Acts, by J. V. Bridgeman and M. W. Hulse, to be entitled THE PHITAN'S DAUGHTER, and in which Messrs. Santley, Henri Corrie, George Honey, A. M. Albion, Patey, C. Lyall, Wallworth, T. Dittin, and W. Harrison; Miss Susan Fyne and Miss Louisa Fyne will appear.

Sunday, Mr. ALFRED MILLON, Commence at Seven o'clock, 7. 1st Act, 8. 2nd Act, 9. 3rd Act, 10. 4th Act, 11. 5th Act, 12. 6th Act, 1. 7th Act, 2. 8th Act, 3. 9th Act, 4. 10th Act, 5. 11th Act, 6. 12th Act, 7. 13th Act, 8. 14th Act, 9. 15th Act, 10. 16th Act, 11. 17th Act, 12. 18th Act, 1. 19th Act, 2. 20th Act, 3. 21st Act, 4. 22nd Act, 5. 23rd Act, 6. 24th Act, 7. 25th Act, 8. 26th Act, 9. 27th Act, 10. 28th Act, 11. 29th Act, 12. 30th Act, 1. 31st Act, 2. 32nd Act, 3. 33rd Act, 4. 34th Act, 5. 35th Act, 6. 36th Act, 7. 37th Act, 8. 38th Act, 9. 39th Act, 10. 40th Act, 11. 41st Act, 12. 42nd Act, 1. 43rd Act, 2. 44th Act, 3. 45th Act, 4. 46th Act, 5. 47th Act, 6. 48th Act, 7. 49th Act, 8. 50th Act, 9. 51st Act, 10. 52nd Act, 11. 53rd Act, 12. 54th Act, 1. 55th Act, 2. 56th Act, 3. 57th Act, 4. 58th Act, 5. 59th Act, 6. 60th Act, 7. 61st Act, 8. 62nd Act, 9. 63rd Act, 10. 64th Act, 11. 65th Act, 12. 66th Act, 1. 67th Act, 2. 68th Act, 3. 69th Act, 4. 70th Act, 5. 71st Act, 6. 72nd Act, 7. 73rd Act, 8. 74th Act, 9. 75th Act, 10. 76th Act, 11. 77th Act, 12. 78th Act, 1. 79th Act, 2. 80th Act, 3. 81st Act, 4. 82nd Act, 5. 83rd Act, 6. 84th Act, 7. 85th Act, 8. 86th Act, 9. 87th Act, 10. 88th Act, 11. 89th Act, 12. 90th Act, 1. 91st Act, 2. 92nd Act, 3. 93rd Act, 4. 94th Act, 5. 95th Act, 6. 96th Act, 7. 97th Act, 8. 98th Act, 9. 99th Act, 10. 100th Act, 11. 101st Act, 12. 102nd Act, 1. 103rd Act, 2. 104th Act, 3. 105th Act, 4. 106th Act, 5. 107th Act, 6. 108th Act, 7. 109th Act, 8. 110th Act, 9. 111th Act, 10. 112th Act, 11. 113th Act, 12. 114th Act, 1. 115th Act, 2. 116th Act, 3. 117th Act, 4. 118th Act, 5. 119th Act, 6. 120th Act, 7. 121st Act, 8. 122nd Act, 9. 123rd Act, 10. 124th Act, 11. 125th Act, 12. 126th Act, 1. 127th Act, 2. 128th Act, 3. 129th Act, 4. 130th Act, 5. 131st Act, 6. 132nd Act, 7. 133rd Act, 8. 134th Act, 9. 135th Act, 10. 136th Act, 11. 137th Act, 12. 138th Act, 1. 139th Act, 2. 140th Act, 3. 141st Act, 4. 142nd Act, 5. 143rd Act, 6. 144th Act, 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